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Page 2

Beautiful Dinnerware
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A dinner service that you'll love forever because an exquisite beauty has been expertly sculptured into each piece, by masters of the porcelain craft. Your Royal Worcester dinner service will never, never go out of date and will grow even lovelier with use.

Settings for 8 or 12 persons, with many beautiful patterns from which to choose.

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Lane, Crawford's
1950

BLUE BAND HELPS HIM GROW!

Blue Band Margarine is 100% pure—a natural food full of the nourishment kiddies need.

For delicious cakes, pastries and sandwiches

use
FRESH PACKET BLUE BAND MARGARINE

GALA PREMIERE
TOMORROW AT 9.40 P.M.
A THRILLING TRIBUTE TO THE GUARDS ARMOUR'D DIVISION!
THE TERROR AND THRILLS OF TANK WARFARE — FROM NORMANDY TO THE ARDENNES!

THEY WERE NOT DIVIDED

ADDED ATTRACTION
ON THE STAGE
BY KIND PERMISSION OF
LT. COL. A.S. SHAW-BALL, D.S.O.
THE KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY BAND
CONDUCTED BY C. W. G. HEY
AT
ROXY
THE HOUSE OF BEST PICTURES

Malicious damage to China's Red flag draws caution

Correspondence

The Editor takes no responsibility for views expressed in letters by correspondents, and by no means necessarily agrees with them.

VERNACULAR TEACHERS

Sir—I read with much sympathy a letter that appeared in last Saturday's issue of the "China Mail". In reply I would like to bring to the knowledge of "Ex-Teacher of Vernacular Schools" that we have in Hong Kong a Teachers' Association whose primary object is "to discuss and where necessary take action on matters concerning conditions of service and salaries, and generally protect the professional interests of members." (Constitution 4. (1)). We would very much like these teachers who are "paid like janitors, anaesthetists, and coolies" to join the Association; so that we may be able to do something for them.

BRO. CASSIAN,
Gen. Secretary,
HONGKONG TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
La Salle College
Kowloon.

Pharmacy board for Hong Kong

A Bill to establish a Pharmacy Board and to vest in it certain powers and discretions now vested in the Governor-in-Council, including the power to make regulations, will have its first Reading at tomorrow's Legislative Council meeting.

The Bill will amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1937. An official explanatory notes that the Registrar under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1937, is the Director of Medical and Health Services. His principal duties are the keeping of a register of persons entitled to practise as pharmacists and also of persons authorised to sell poisons.

In the discharge of his duties he is assisted by an advisory committee which, however, has no legal standing and he is supervised by the Governor-in-Council to make regulations in connection (inter alia) with the qualifications and registration of pharmacists and to control the manufacture and sale and dispensing of poisons.

It is proposed by the new Bill to amend the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance, 1937, the principal Ordinance, so as to establish a Pharmacy Board and to vest in such Board certain powers and discretions now vested in the Governor-in-Council. Such regulations will still, however, require the approval of the Governor-in-Council and in every case where a power or discretion is vested in the Board there will be a right to appeal to the Governor-in-Council.

The proposals harmonise with the tendency of legislation both here and in other Colonies to give a large measure of control over the exercise of a profession to a Board mainly constituted by members of such profession. Examples in Hong Kong are the Medical Registration Ordinance, 1935, and the Nurses Registration Ordinance, 1931.

SMALL FIRE IN FREIGHTER

Straw in a wooden box stored in the steering room of the Swedish freighter, *Sven Salen*, caught fire yesterday morning.

Two fire appliances were sent to Kowloon Docks, where the vessel is in dry dock.

There were no casualties. Damage was negligible. The cause of the outbreak, which lasted less than 30 minutes, was not ascertained.

EUROPEANS FINED

Peter Langan, aged 20, of Glasgow, and William Anthony Newton, aged 27, of Liverpool, were each fined \$100 or 21 days imprisonment by Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central yesterday.

They were charged with disorderly conduct and with resisting arrest. Defendants were behaving in a disorderly manner in Leckard Road on September 30. The Emergency Unit put the two defendants in their patrol car. Defendants put up a struggle in the course of which a constable's trousers were torn.

BIRTH

PAULGER—To Anne, wife of Captain A. R. Paulger RAGO, on 2nd October, a son.

Captain William Duguid Gordon, aged 49, pleaded guilty through Mr. P. J. Griffith at Kowloon yesterday to a charge of malicious damage to a Chinese Communist Government flag and behaving in a disorderly manner.

Defendant, who comes from Suffolk and is master of the mv. *Swallow*, said he only intended to rectify the improper displaying of a foreign flag. He was cautioned and ordered to pay \$40 compensation to the owner of the flag.

According to the prosecuting officer, defendant on Sunday (the first anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Peoples' Republic) entered the Peninsula Hotel through the Hankow Road entrance and noticed a Chinese Peoples' Government flag displayed at the offices of the China National Aviation Corporation.

He also noticed that the flag was not accompanied by a Union Jack, a practice which, although not governed by any rule or regulation, is at all times observed as a courtesy.

As he was in the hotel bar, he met some friends, including Servicemen in uniform. Gordon mentioned the flag to his friend, and asked the latter whether they had noticed it.

Some of the Servicemen wanted to pull down the flag but they were stopped by Gordon, who thought that he might ask the manager of the hotel and to call the incident to the CNAC's attention.

Cut flag

Gordon found that it was difficult to untie the flag. He therefore cut one edge of the flag with a knife. This action was seen by a CNAC coolie who immediately reported to Yeung Po-chun, a CNAC clerk.

Yeung approached Gordon and a minor argument arose which resulted in Yeung's going to the Talmashat police station. Before Yeung left for the station, defendant told him that he could be found in the Hotel bar where accompanied by Yeung, the police later found him.

Mr. Griffith on behalf of defendant told the court that defendant was a patriotic seafaring man and knew the correct rules for displaying national flags. He told the court that defendant had no intention of insulting the Chinese flag. His sole intention was to see that the flag was displayed correctly.

He also said that defendant used a knife because he found the knot that held the flag to the pole was badly tied. "Defendant thinks that any seaman could do better than that. It was a typical landlubber's knot," Mr. Griffith added.

A courtesy
He further said that although there seemed to be no regulation governing the display of national flags, it was a courtesy that national flags when on display in a foreign country, should always have the flag of that country displayed at the same time.

"Not long ago," Mr. Griffith went on, "Captain Gordon sailed to the Chinese Communist-occupied port of Amoy and, on entering the harbour, his vessel was fired on by a Communist battery."

The reason was that Captain Gordon failed to display the Chinese Communist flag on his vessel's foremast, a ceremony he later carried out when requested to do so.

He concluded by asking the court to impose no penalty beyond compensation for damage to the flag of defendant had only done what any patriotic person would have done.

Just before Mr. Griffith's conclusion, Gordon, on the charges Mr. Griffith once again stressed defendant's motive.

Gordon had no intention of insulting the Chinese Communist flag but merely wanted to see that the Union Jack was also displayed.

Gordon was cautioned. He was also ordered to pay compensation of \$40 to the owner of the flag. Mr. Percy Chin held a watching brief on behalf of CNAC.

FRESH FISH PRICES

Fresh fish average prices realised at the Hong Kong Fish Wholesale Market, Kennedy Town, yesterday were:

	First Quality	Average
Other Groupers	\$2.10	\$2.10
Other Fish	1.70	1.70
Snappers	1.80	1.80
White Pomfret (large)	2.20	2.20
White Pomfret (small)	2.00	2.00
Red Sea Bream (large)	1.70	1.70
Red Sea Bream (small)	1.50	1.50
Yellow Croaker	1.60	1.60
Red Grouper	1.80	1.80
Other Fish	1.40	1.40
White Pomfret (large)	2.20	2.20
White Pomfret (small)	2.00	2.00
Red Sea Bream (large)	1.70	1.70
Red Sea Bream (small)	1.50	1.50
Yellow Croaker	1.60	1.60
Red Grouper	1.80	1.80
Other Fish	1.40	1.40

Brisk bidding for land

Brisk bidding marked the sale of a piece of Crown land at the P.W.D. land auction yesterday afternoon.

An area of 3,000 square feet facing Sai Yee Street, in the Mongkok district, Kowloon, known as Kowloon Island Lot No. 223, was sold for HK\$51,300 after 30 minutes' bidding. The upset price was \$30,000.

About 30 people attended the auction, but there were only half a dozen active bidders. Bids ranged from \$100 to \$900 at a time.

The sale was on the usual 75-year Crown Lease, renewable for a further period of 75 years. One of the conditions of sale is that within 18 months the purchaser must expend at least HK\$80,000 in rateable improvements on the land.

Not more than two houses, each of not more than four flats, are allowed to be erected. The property is not allowed to be used for industrial purposes, and erection of factories is forbidden.

Interested bidders were Mr. Pang Kwok-chun of 229, Salyungchoi Street, 2nd floor, Kowloon; and Mr. Tse Chun-wing of 227, Salyungchoi Street, 1st floor, Kowloon. They signed as joint purchasers of the property.

SCOTS SOLDIER BOUND OVER

Robert Andrew Cameron, aged 21, of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, was bound over in \$500 to be of good behaviour for two years by Mr. J. Reynolds at Central yesterday.

Defendant was charged with snatching a wrist watch from Tang Wang-yip in Battery Path on September 30.

Detective Sub-Inspector Ricardo Laurel told the court that at 11.20 p.m. on September 30, complainant was walking along Battery Path when defendant approached from the opposite direction snatched the watch and ran away.

Defendant said that he did not know what he was doing. He was under the influence of drink. Defendant said he would be leaving for Korea very shortly.

Mr. Reynolds told defendant that the crime he had committed was a very serious one, but since he was under the influence of drink and as he was going to Korea he would not give him a prison term.

Mr. Reynolds told defendant that should he commit another offence within the next two years he would have to go to prison for six months.

Huks sack town in PI

Manila, October 2.—A band of 200 Huks captured the isolated town of San Narciso in Bohol, Peninsula about 100 miles South East of Manila and sacked it after a three-hour battle with local defence guards, according to a report from Lubina, capital of Quezon Province, today.

The Huks were said to have looted 14,000 pesos from the municipal treasury safe, killed two members of the local defence force, and captured 100 prisoners. The Huks' total loot was estimated at least 50,000 pesos.—United Press.

NEW ZEALAND RED OFFICE WRECKED

Auckland, October 2.—A party of soldiers on leave and a group of civilian wreckers the Auckland office of the New Zealand Communist Party yesterday.

A group of party officials in an adjoining room were later driven out. Unidentified persons were in an adjoining room. Associated Press.

Personalia

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Knox and their two children arrived in Hong Kong yesterday from Bangkok by the ms. *Hellas*.

Among those who arrived here from Japan by the ms. *Hellas* yesterday were Mrs. E. Frile-Lund, Mrs. L. Huttmeier, Mrs. D. Kotwall and Mrs. Molly Pouey.

Dr. J. Yofe, Messrs. L. Meyer, J. Lebert, Y. Chaperson, Tran Ba and "Tran Lanh" left Hong Kong for Saigon yesterday by Air France.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Laroche, Messrs. R. Ducrot, J. Engelland, B. Zonca arrived here from Indo-China by Air France during the week-end.

Mr. E. Brunsard, proprietor and Director of Thoreson and Company, and Mrs. Brunsard, and Mr. Rolf Brunsard, General Manager of Thoreson and Company, Hong Kong, left by Pan American World Airways for Bangkok yesterday on their way to Oslo.

Mr. Brunsard came to the Far East about a month ago on a private visit. During Mr. Brunsard's absence in Hong Kong, Mr. J. Elzen will be the Acting General Manager of Thoreson Company.

Mr. S. A. Gray, Editor of the Hong Kong Telegraph, and Mrs. Gray returned here yesterday from the United Kingdom by BOAC. Mr. and Mrs. Gray went to England on home leave six months ago.

Wearing an American GI uniform, Private Rose of the Middlesex Regiment, returned to Hong Kong from Korea yesterday by BOAC on his way to England on special leave.

A group of five Japanese passed through Hong Kong yesterday by BOAC on their way to Lahore, India, to attend the International Agricultural Training Courses sponsored by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations.

They were chosen by the Japanese Government and are to be away from Japan for three months.

French troops capture vital town

Saigon, October 2.—French paratroopers and infantry occupied Thunguyen, military capital of the Communist rebels—after a lightning 36-hour amphibious offensive, it was announced today.

Thunguyen, 55 miles North of Hanoi, had been a Communist guerrilla stronghold since 1945.

French troops, including an amphibious force, launched a surprise offensive against it before dawn on Saturday and completed the operation on Sunday night. Their objective was to prevent an invasion drive by Ho Chi-minh's forces against Hanoi and other sections of the rich Red River Delta.

The size of the French force was not disclosed. But it was reported to include all types including Legionnaires, African troops, paratroopers and Vietnamese forces.

The attack was launched at dawn on Saturday from a landing craft in the inland swamps. The French advanced 35 miles along a 20-mile front despite Communist minefields and snipers.

Thunguyen is considered one of the most important of the Red bases anywhere in Indo-China because it is the hub of roads leading Northward toward the Chinese frontier and Ho Chi-minh's mountain general headquarters at Baekien. It is also the gateway to the Red River Delta.

Shipping ban

Meanwhile, Saigon reports said today that all commercial imports and exports shipping along a major section of the East Indo-China coast had been banned, according to Associated Press.

The reports said the restriction applies from the 18th Parallel just South of Chinese-occupied Hainan Island to the port of Phan-thiep, 90 miles North East of Saigon.

A spokesman denied press reports from Hong Kong stating that the ban applied to all shipping. International shipping, after clearance, may enter any designated port.

French officials said the coastal shipping ban is aimed at eliminating smuggling of supplies and weapons to the Communist forces. Vietnamese troops hold large sections of the East Indo-China coast.—United Press and Associated Press.

TO BE WED
The forthcoming wedding has been announced of Edmund Grey, 21, of 122 Austin Road, and Miss Alice Marie Roberts, 21, of 122 Austin Road, and Miss Alice Marie Roberts, 21, of 122 Austin Road, and Miss Alice Marie Roberts, 21, of 122 Austin Road.

Alleged pirates standing trial

Seven Chinese alleged to have taken part in piracy of a coastal vessel on the high between Hainan Island and Canton, in which one person was killed and another wounded were arraigned at the Criminal Sessions today.

The accused were charged before Mr. Gould, Senior Puisne Judge, with piracy with violence on the vessel *Kwong Hoi Lee*, 29 off Nam Pang Island.

They are Lam Hau, aged 34, travelling trader; Lau Yule-ming, aged 38, unemployed; Yam Koi, aged 40, travelling trader; Tang Kai-ming, aged 38, travelling trader; Wan Chung-wing, aged 31, greasyer; Kwok Chung-tung, aged 40, coxswain; and Chung Chun, aged 37, cook.

Mr. Charles Leach, KC, instructed by Mr. P. L. Lam, is appearing for the first four accused. The other three are represented by Mr. S. V. Gittus on instructions of Mr. Peter Ma.

The prosecutor is Mr. A. Hooton, Crown Counsel, who is assisted by Detective Sub-Inspector W. H. Summers.

A jury of four men and three women are taking the case.

In the indictment, the prisoners are alleged to have stolen from the vessel, 48 drums of coconut oil, three bars of gold from the vessel concerned, in the course of which personal violence was used to the passengers resulting in the death of an unidentified person sustained Lau.

Mr. Hooton told jury that the pirated vessel left Hainan Island in May loaded with various goods, including coconut oil, gold bars, sugar, rubber, leather and so on. It was sailing for Canton.

The ship carried about 80 passengers—some 50 adults and 30 children. When the ship was two or three days' journey from Hainan, it reached the vicinity of Nam Pang Island, about halfway to its destination.

A motor-boat which flew no flag, was seen approaching the ship, firing at it. One man was wounded in this initial firing.

The *Kwong Hoi Lee* stopped. A boarding party from the motor-boat heeded for the ship in a sampan. Before they came on board, however, there was another burst of fire and a man on board the pirated ship had the top of his head blown off. He died instantly.

The prosecutor went on to say that the *Kwong Hoi Lee* was eventually towed by the motor-boat to Nam Pang Island, the pirates' lair. The next day, the passengers were ordered off the ship on to the shore. Their per-

Also, the prosecutor said the coxswain of the pirate made a report to the police his motor boat had been attacked by pirates in a sampan off Nam Pang Island.

Submitting that the obvious lie, Mr. Hooton told jury that the alleged pirates have thought it a good idea to tell this story to the police to lessen any subsequent suspicion on them when the truth was eventually reported.

After corroborative evidence was given, Lau Sum-kai, the witness, was cross-examined. The trial continues at 10 a.m. today.

Truman-Byrnes clash revealed by writer

Washington, Oct. 2.—A new biography today quotes President Truman as saying that James F. Byrnes at Moscow and failed miserably of State.

The "New York Herald-Tribune" quoted Mr. Byrnes as saying in reply that President Truman kept him on as Secretary of State for eight months after Moscow and "if he felt that way, why should he have wanted a miserable failure around at any time?"

The biography of the President was written by Jonathan Daniels, a North Carolina newspaper publisher. The book was published today.

Mr. Daniels said President Truman told him he read Mr. Byrnes' "The Real Byrnes" when he heard that the author, Williamsburg, after the Russian-Williamsburg conference, the Secretary of State got back from the 1946 Moscow conference.

Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Daniels writes, had in President Truman's opinion, weakened the policy toward Russia laid down by the President at Potsdam.

President Truman disagreed with Moscow concessions to Stalin on the post-war governments of Eastern and Rumania.

The biography quotes President Truman as saying: "I told him (Byrnes) our policy was not appeasement and not a one-way street."

Hot language
Mr. Daniels, who is a Democratic National Committee member, published his "Byrnes" in North Carolina. "News and Observer" is his biography of the President. It is titled "The Man of Independence."

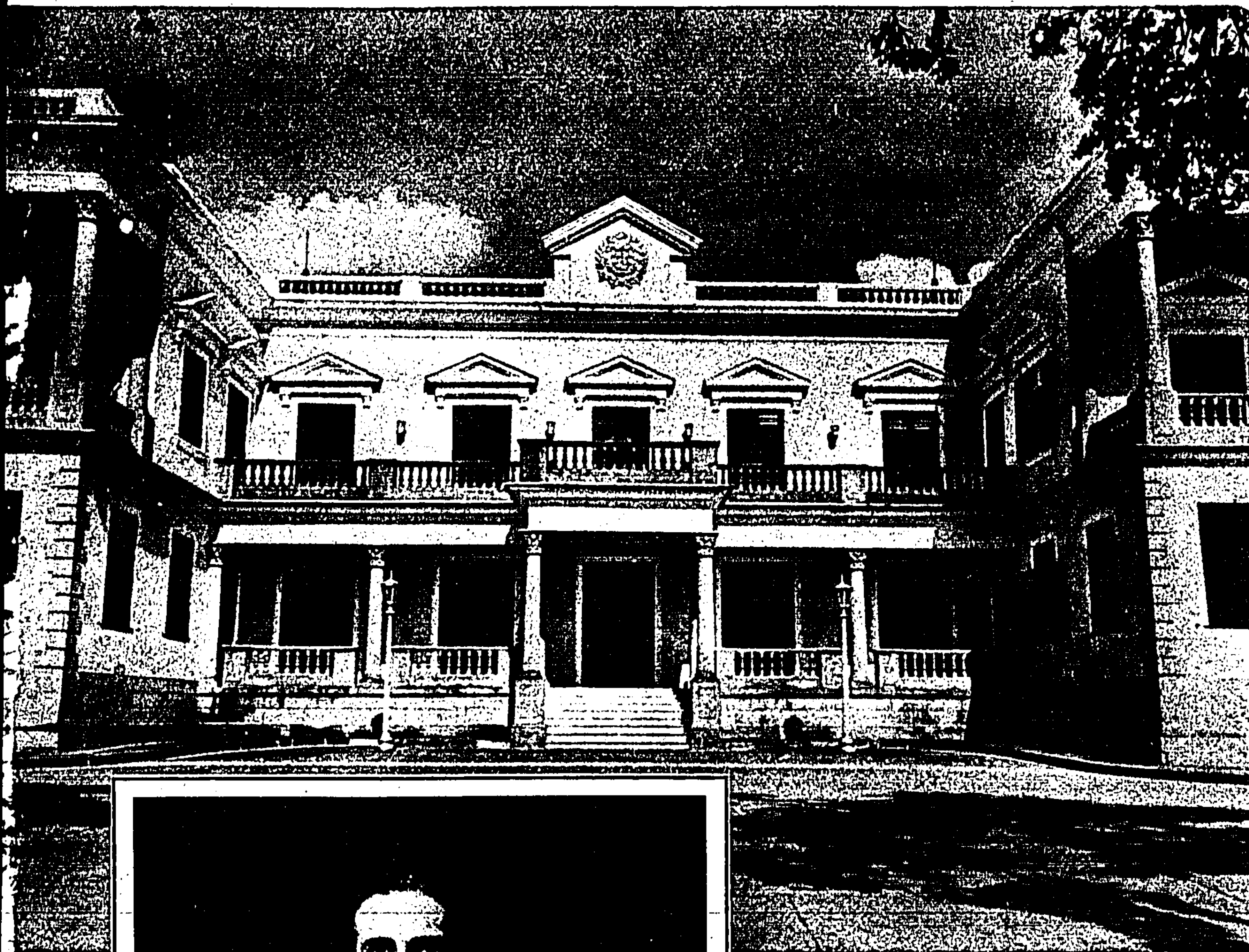
NEW PROHIBITED EXPORTS

All kinds of diphtheria and plate have been included in list of prohibited exports officially announced. Trampships, prizes and manufactured in the Kingdom, have been on the list of prohibited.

It could happen in any married man.

MASSON BENNETT
The Rocker Moment

COMING VERY SOON TO THE ROXY



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MACAO.

1910—1950

THE FIFTH OF OCTOBER

PORTUGAL'S DAY, for it commemorates the establishment of the Republic of Portugal in 1910. On the anniversary of this occasion it is our privilege to present this Special Supplement of the CHINA MAIL dedicated to the neighbouring colony of MACAO, with which the people of Hong-kong have such friendly and pleasant ties.

THE GOVERNOR, HIS EXCELLENCY COMMANDER ALBANO de OLIVEIRA.

Architects of Portugal's Destiny.



Marshal Oscar Carmona, President of Portugal.

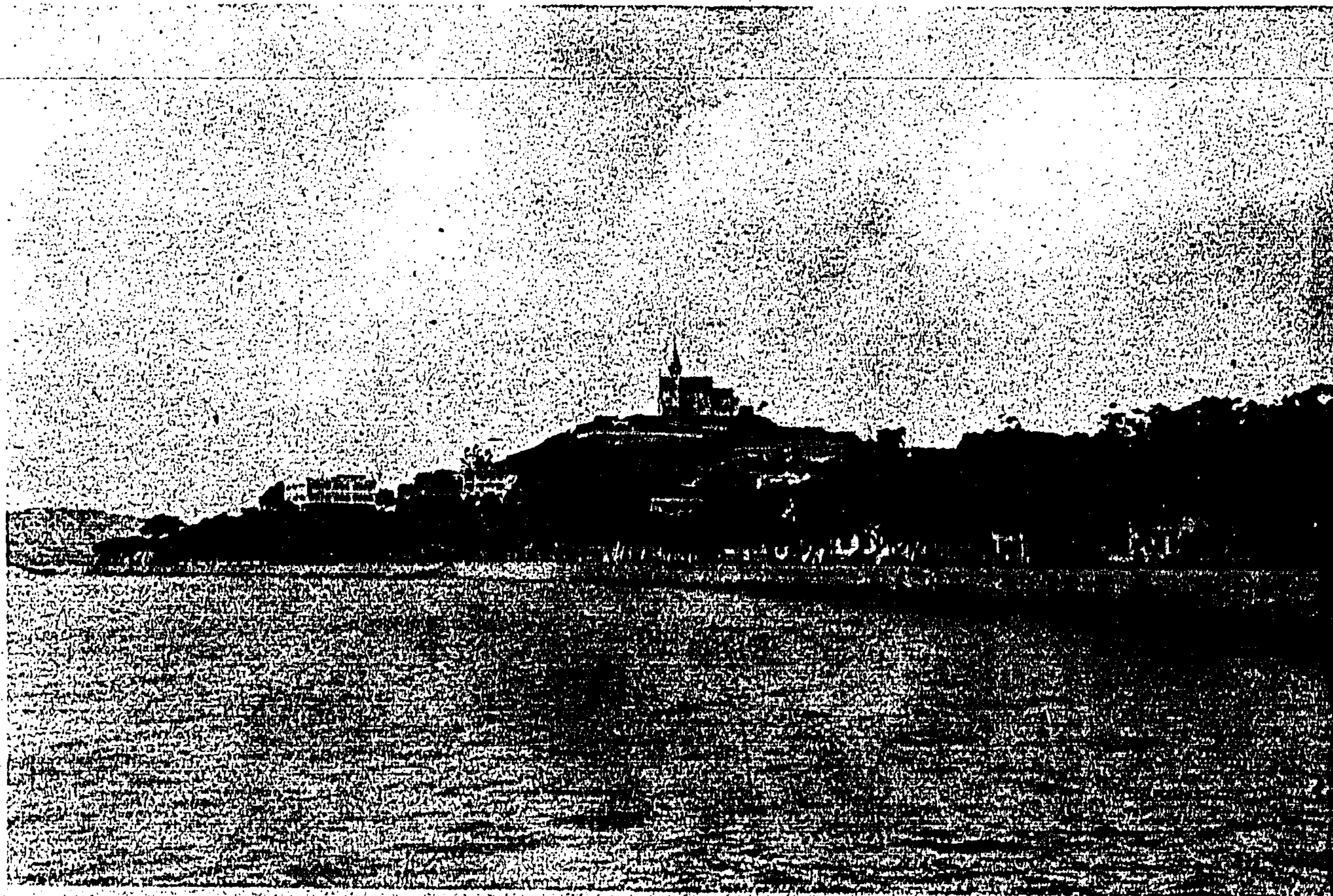


Dr. Oliveira Salazar, Prime Minister of Portugal.



Comdr. Manuel Sarmiento Rodrigues, Minister for the Colonies.

View of Macao, looking South, showing Penha Church, built to commemorate an escape by a Portuguese trading ship from Dutch privateers in 1622.



A century ago, Sir John Bowring, the British diplomat, scholar and hymn-writer, visited Macao and wrote of it enthusiastically:

Gem of the Orient Earth and open sea,

MACAO, that in thy lap and on thy breast

Hast gathered beauties all the loveliest,

Which the sun shines on in his majesty.

The very clouds that top each mountain crest

Seem to repose there, lingering lovingly.

How full of grace the green Cathayan tree

Bends to the breeze — and now thy sands are prest

With gentle waves which ever and anon

Break their awakened furies on thy shore.

Were these the scenes that poet looked upon,

Whose lyre though known to fame knew misery more?

They have their glories, and earth's diadems

Have naught so bright as genius' gilded gems.

Thus did he pay tribute to the memory of Luiz de Camoens, Portugal's immortal bard, who according to tradition was among those who took part in the establishment of Macao as long ago as 1557, and the Grotto in which the Portuguese poet liked to sit is still one of the show-places of the little colony.

ORIGIN OF MACAO

The Portuguese learned of the existence of the place when, only eleven years after Vasco da Gama reached India, in 1498, Afonso de Albuquerque, Portugal's great pro-consul in Asia, reached Malacca. It went by its poetic Chinese name of *Ho Kiang* (Mirror of the Sea), a name which still survives among the people of South China. Two years later, in 1513, Jorge Alvarez was despatched to China, and on Lintin Island, within sight of Macao, he erected a stone pillar with the Portuguese coat of arms, to commemorate the visit of the first Portuguese to the coast of China.

Portuguese traders began visiting China, and they had adventures in many places, on the coasts of Kwangtung, Fukien, and Chekiang. Many celebrated names figure among those who visited this region, and some of them must have seen Macao. St. Francis Xavier was one of these. He did not land at Macao, but did so on Shanchuan (St. John's Island), some sixty miles west of Macao, where he died on December 3rd, 1552.

Trade flourished among the islands at the mouth of the West River Delta, and at last in 1557 the Portuguese routed a band of pirates that had been marauding along the China coast. The Chinese decided to let the Portuguese build their city on the arid, almost deserted tongue of land which is now known as Macao. The name comes from the old temple which antedates the coming of the Portuguese, built by Chinese fisherfolk in honour of the goddess *Leung Ma*, from the diminutive of which, *A Ma*, the Portuguese gave the name to the place, with the suffix *Kao*, meaning "port", to read *Amacao*, the prefix "A" being dropped and the name *Macao* remaining.

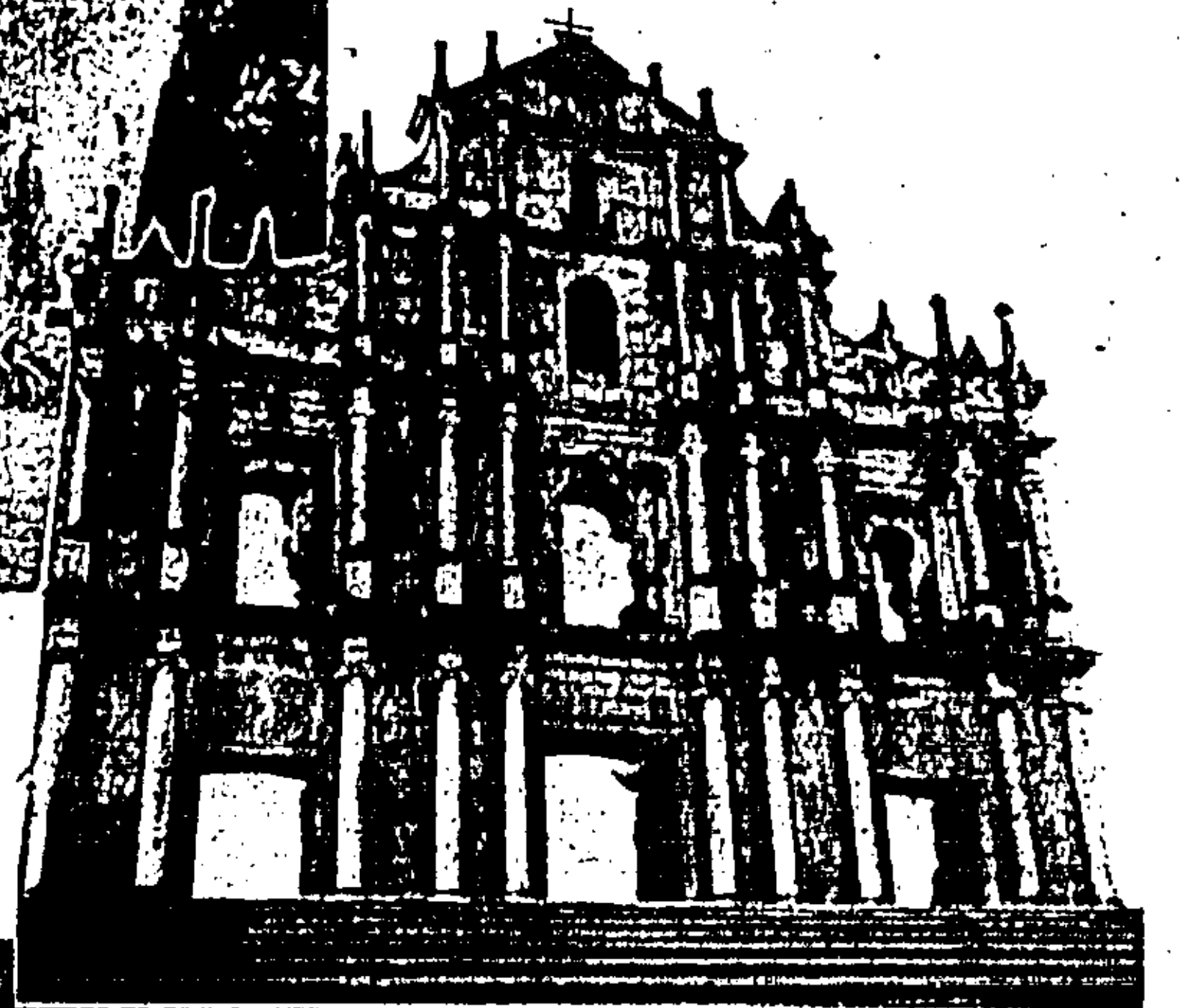
SOCIAL SERVICE

From its earliest days Macao became a centre of religious and humanitarian service. The Jesuits built their hostel there in 1562, and it grew into the great College of St. Paul, an important university from which scholars were sent to all the Portuguese Mission fields in the Far East — Japan, China, Annam, Siam, Laos, Cambodia, Solor, Timor, and Korea. In 1569 the Santa Casa da Misericordia (The Holy House of Mercy) was established, a charitable institution which survives to the present day and which set up, as long ago

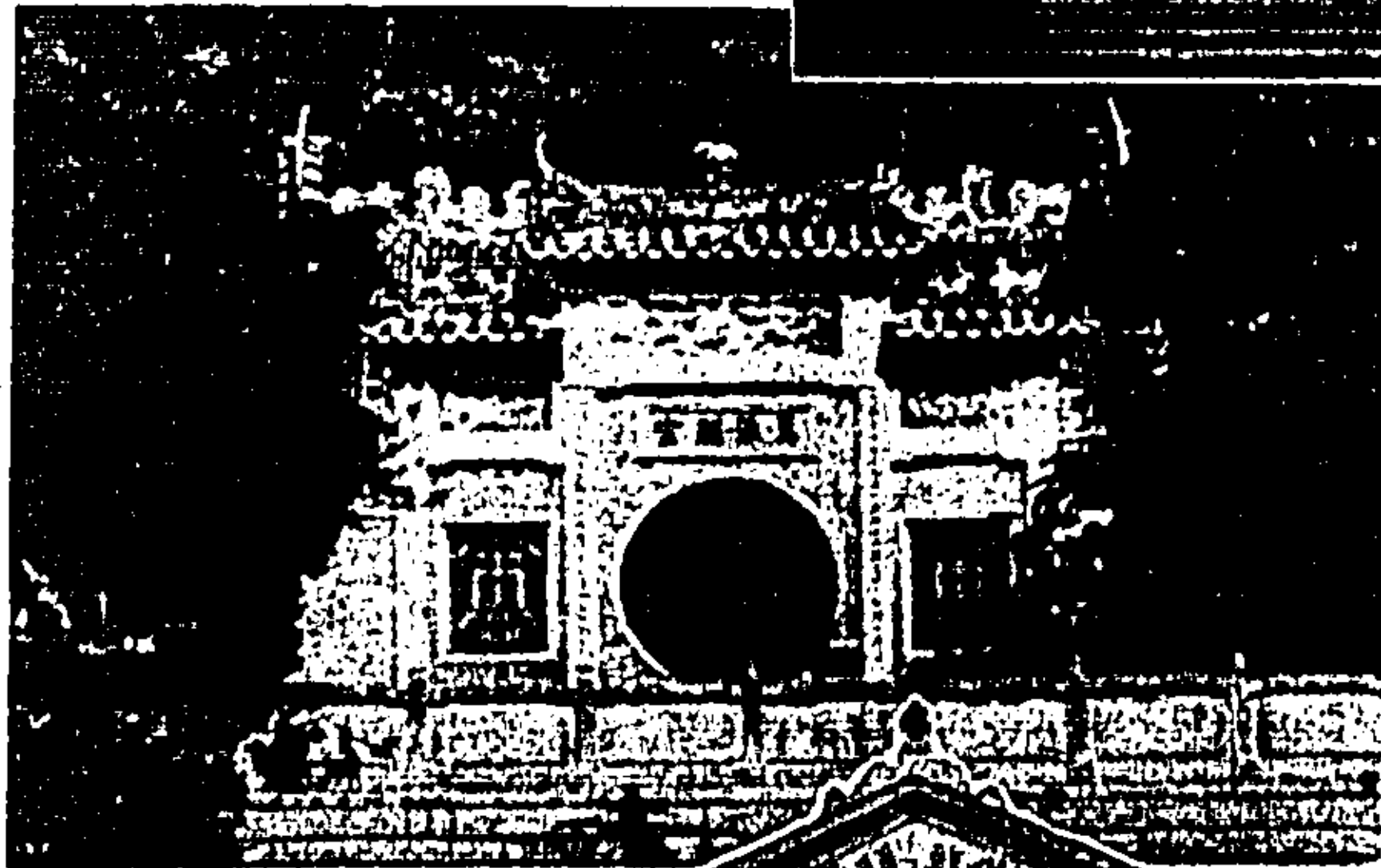


Grotto of Camoens, the national poet of Portugal.

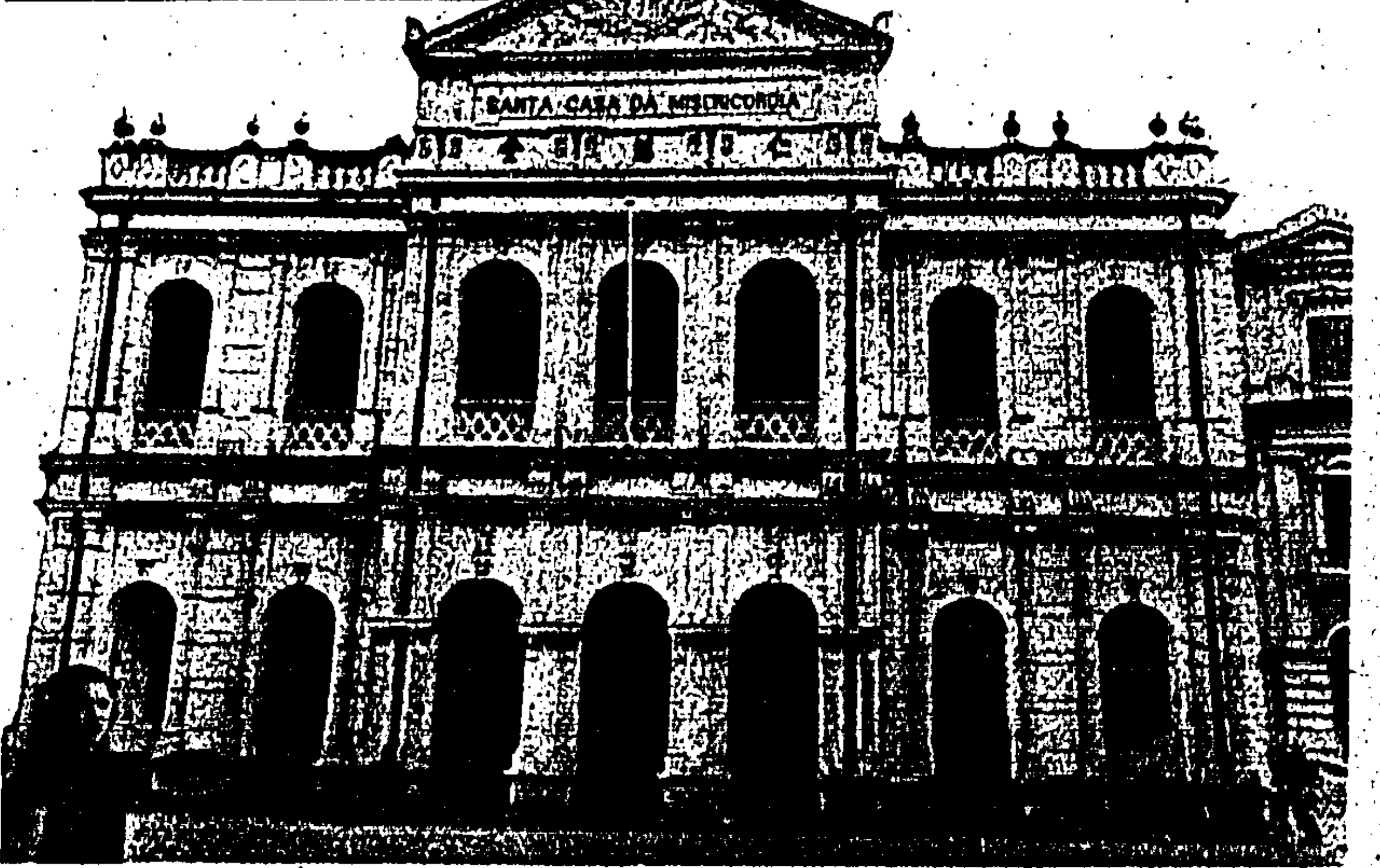
Ruins of the Church of St. Paul.



Ma Kok Temple which antedates the arrival of the Portuguese.

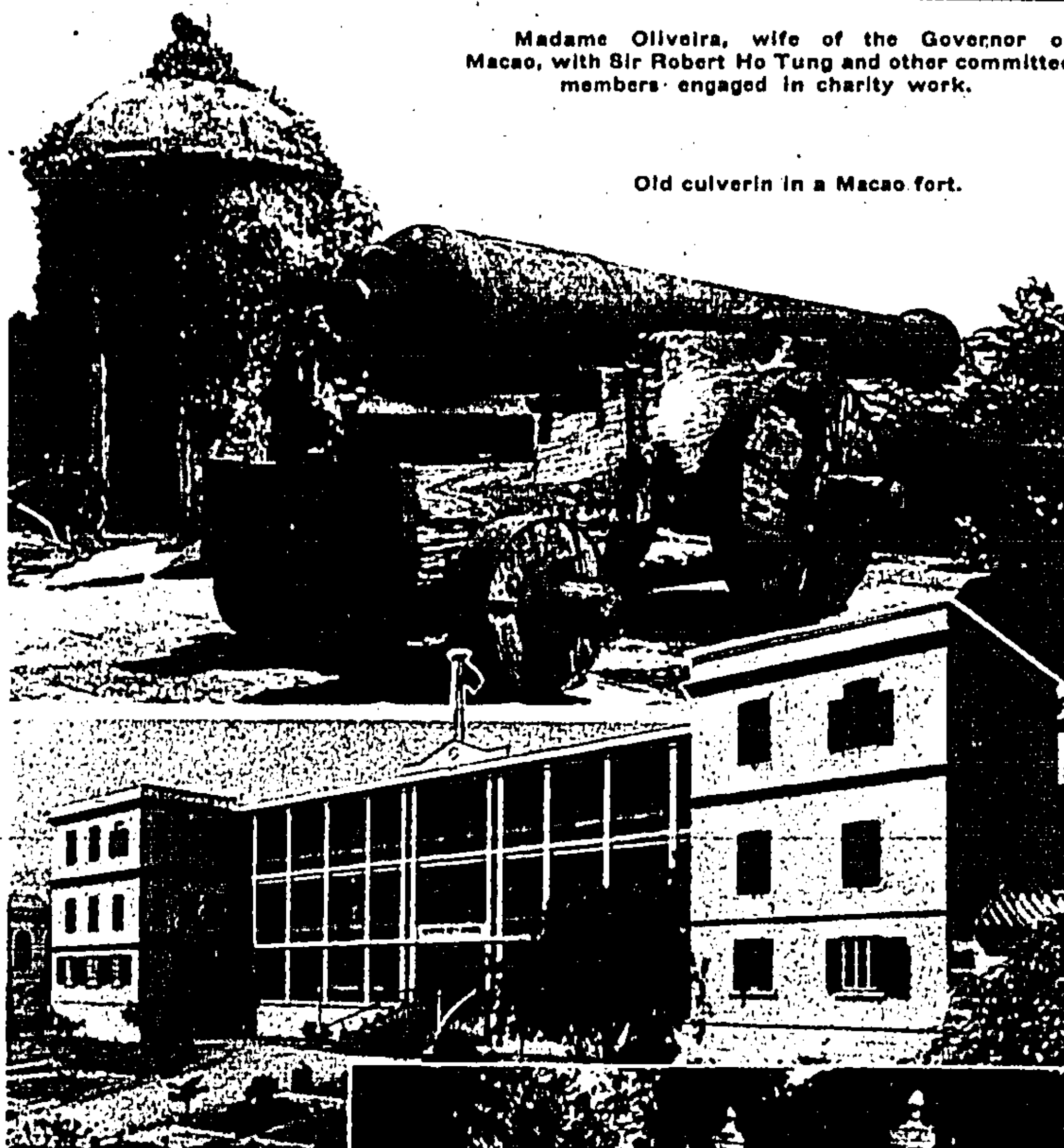


The Holy House of Mercy, founded 1569, one of the oldest charity institutions in the world.

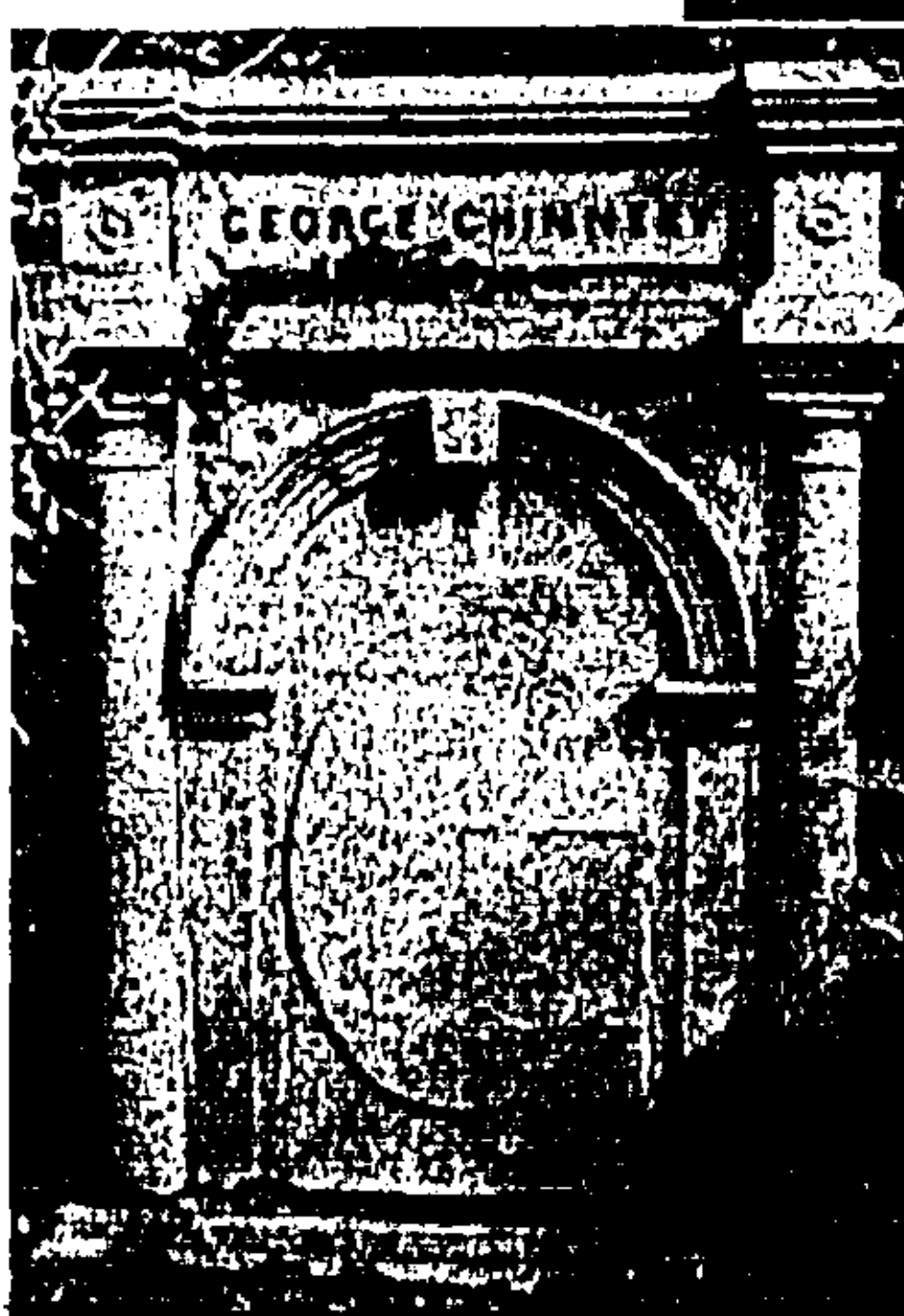




Madame Oliveira, wife of the Governor of Macao, with Sir Robert Ho Tung and other committee members engaged in charity work.



Old culverin in a Macao fort.



St. Raphael's Hospital, Macao, one of the oldest in the world.

British soldiers visiting the old English Cemetery.

Tombstone of George Chinnery the painter.

as 1509, the Hospital of St. Raphael. Macao can pride itself, therefore, on possessing a hospital which is almost four hundred years old, where western medical science and surgery were practised on the coast of China and where Chinese became familiar with the gradual development of medicine through the years.

Trade with Japan, inaugurated by the Portuguese from Llambo in 1542, became an important feature of Macao's activities, for Macao was the emporium for China's trade with Malaysia, India, and Europe, as well as Japan. Merchants erected their homes in this little bit of Europe in the Far East, ship-building became an important industrial activity, and fortunes were made.

A city government was set up, the Municipality being established by the old pioneers. The King of Portugal agreed to the granting of a charter, and the city fathers christened the place "City of the Name of God of Amacao". It has passed through many vicissitudes, it was threatened on many an occasion, but it has survived.

EVANGELICAL CENTRE

From all over the world men drifted to Macao. Some came as missionaries, to work in the Vineyard of the Lord, others were officers and men in the service of the King of Portugal—others were traders. Of the last named there were men of many races. The majority of them were Chinese or Portuguese, but the names of Japanese, Malaccans, Siamese, Indians, Persians, Armenians, and others have survived. The earliest Briton seems to have been a William Carmichael, who was chasing the elusive crock of gold. The story is also told of Judith, the servant maid of an English shipwright and his wife, wrecked near Cochinchina. The party arrived in Macao, as refugees, and went away leaving Judith, as orphan girl, to fend for herself. She was taken care of by the Holy House of Mercy, as their ward. A dowry was provided for her and she married the Treasurer of the Customs House at Malacca.

In this city, priests learned Chinese and other languages before setting out for the mission fields. Here the first printing press and movable types from Europe were set up and books printed as long ago as 1688. From Macao Father Ricci and his companions sallied forth and established the China Mission, which was to render such tremendous service to the Chinese people, and which was supported with funds subscribed by the Portuguese traders of Macao.

INTERCHANGES WITH CHINA

Historians have been delving into this phase of Portuguese colonisation, and are beginning to realize that it was through Macao that many useful plants found their way into China, principally sweet-potatoes, maize, peanuts, and other American and African foods.

A characteristic form of architecture developed, and some traces of the old buildings still survive, behind long blank walls, in quaint cobbled lanes. Oyster-shell and glass windows were introduced, with new conveniences for habitations and community life, while cups and tumblers, forks and spoons, were to be found on the tables of Macao citizens.

New foods and beverages, such as coffee, cocoa, cheese were used by the settlers, and must have stimulated an interest among the Chinese who first tasted these things in Macao. From their contact with Macao, Chinese traders were able to introduce or popularise many useful articles and many kinds of produce. These must have contributed to the well being of the Chinese, building up new trade demands and stimulating new channels of interchange.

The members of the new Western community, in their turn, created demands for supplies as well as provisions

for their ships and their homes. They required bread and cakes and other farinaceous foods, nonspirituous wines, fresh vegetables and fruits, furniture of European design, as well as clothing and foot-wear different from anything seen before in China. And this promoted livelihoods for artisans and craftsmen, as well as tradesmen. For the ships the foreigners required biscuits and bread, smoked, salted and preserved meats and fish, besides fresh and preserved fruits and vegetables and other foods, and the demand arose for supplies of such things as cordage, sails, masts, lumber, and nails, etc., also casks and other supplies of a similar nature.

The influence of all this on the life of the Chinese in the towns and countryside close to Macao could not have been small, and besides the farmers, artisans, and craftsmen, there were traders and peddlers, not to speak of those who made a living engaged in the carrying of goods.

PORTUGUESE UNIVERSALISM

It is interesting to observe, in all this great movement, how Christian fervour continued with undiminished ardour among the traders, for their support of the Missions never ceased. In spite, moreover, of the materialism of the times, then growing so rapidly in Europe, the Christian principles which had been such a great factor in the early days of Portuguese exploration were not submerged. Money the traders made, but the rich gave liberally to the Church, and also to the poor, while they recognized the need for creating those services without which no community can consider itself civilized. And in this it was not only money they gave; they also counted it important to serve, for it was an honoured privilege to attain membership of the Santa Casa da Misericórdia, where by service and personal effort men endeavoured to relieve distress and to care for the sick. They felt the duty to organize and serve in those institutions where less fortunate men might be helped. Charity was dispensed not only in Macao, but was extended to other places in the East as one of the finest expressions of the civilizing influences introduced by the Portuguese.

Historians are beginning to recognise this and one has only to look around Macao to realize how true this is. There are foundling homes, homes for the aged poor, habitations for the needy, institutions where food and clothing are provided for those in want, leprosariums for those afflicted with leprosy, several hospitals, and every evidence that social service has been considered to be an important feature of community life for very many years.

The founder of this service was Bishop Belchior Carneiro, who arrived in Macao in 1569. He had worthy successors, and in later times the administration of the Colony has also identified itself with this part of community service. None has done more in this connection than the present governor of Macao, Commander Albano de Oliveira, ably seconded by his charming and earnest wife, who have given personal attention to humanitarian work in Macao. They have added to the sum of earlier services of this nature by promoting the building of residences for Government servants, homes being provided for a large number of these. In this they have admirably shown the universalism of Portuguese colonisation, which has resulted in Portugal and the Portuguese being well remembered in dozens of places in the East where Portuguese political hegemony ceased long ago.

MACAO VICISSITUDES

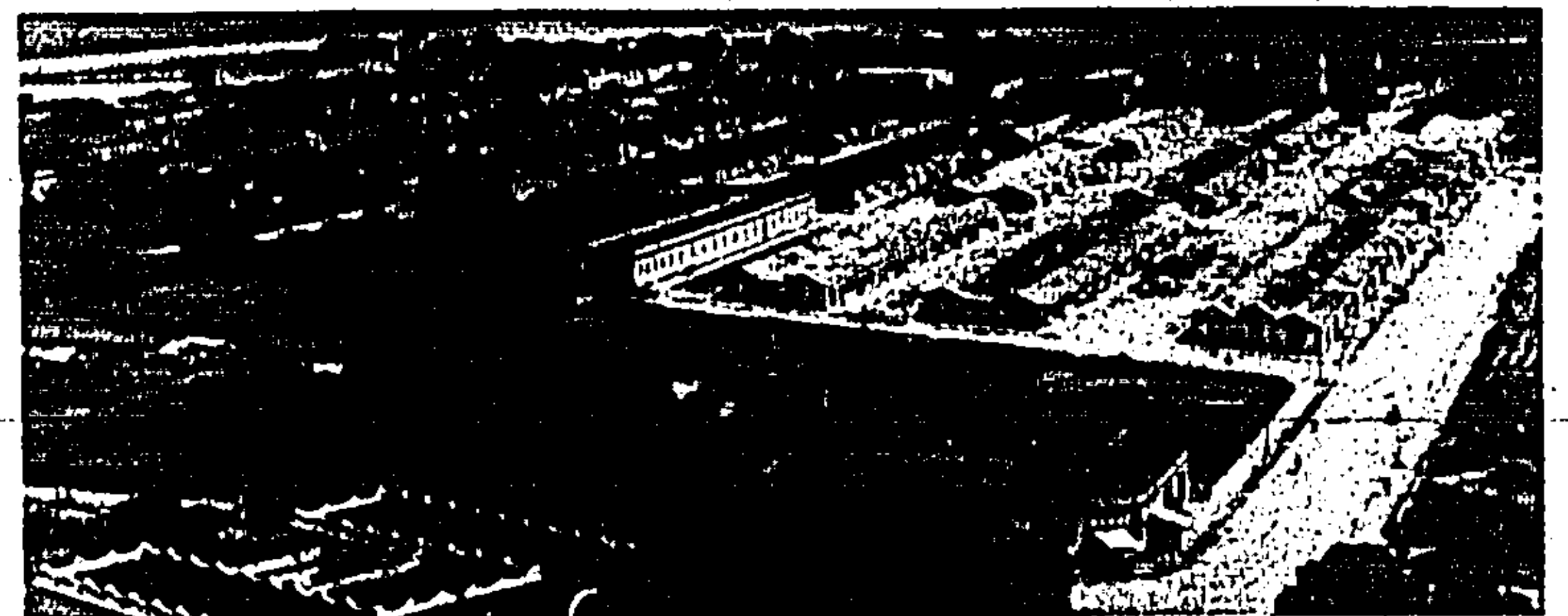
Macao has not had everything its own way, and covetous eyes have turned upon Macao on many an occasion. The most serious threat to Macao occurred early in the 17th century, when the Dutch tried to take the place several times.



Temple of the Goddess of Mercy at Macao.



Table built for the signing of the 1st Sino-American treaty in 1844.



Some of the hundreds of habitations built for the poor, at Macao.



Parlour in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's home at Choi Hang, near Macao.



Barrier Gate, marking the entrance to China.

On St. John's Day, 1622, a large Dutch force succeeded in landing, while the Dutch fleet bombarded the place from the sea. The defeat of the Dutch, who suffered heavy loss, is one of the most stirring pages in the history of Macao, and on the 24th of June, every year, the city of Macao commemorates the repulse of the Netherlands. An old monument stands in the place where the Dutch were routed. The Dutch then established a fort on Formosa Island, from which they waylaid Portuguese ships plying between Macao and Japan as they had already been doing for two decades.

Even more serious was the anti-Christian persecution in Japan. Hundreds of Christians fled from that country seeking refuge in Macao. In the little Portuguese colony they were given sanctuary, even as others were given employment to build a facade for the Church of St. Paul, and it still stands in Macao, a monument to the devotion of the community and to testify to the skill of the artisans who laboured at its construction over three hundred years ago.

THE HOLY CITY

Other churches were built, the majority of which may still be seen. Some of them have been rebuilt, losing their original charm and beauty, but some retain the characteristics which were given to them by the Portuguese pioneers. These sacred edifices gave to Macao the noble title of the "Holy City."

When the Chinese Ming dynasty were attacked by the Manchus from the north-east, help was offered from Macao. The ruling class in Peking were long in accepting it but eventually they accepted a number of cannon, and the services of Portuguese bombardiers to teach the Chinese how to use the Portuguese ordnance. Expeditionary forces were also sent from Macao to assist the Mings in the struggle against the invaders. All that is left to recall the services rendered by the Portuguese is a tomb-stone in Peking, where one of the Portuguese was buried.

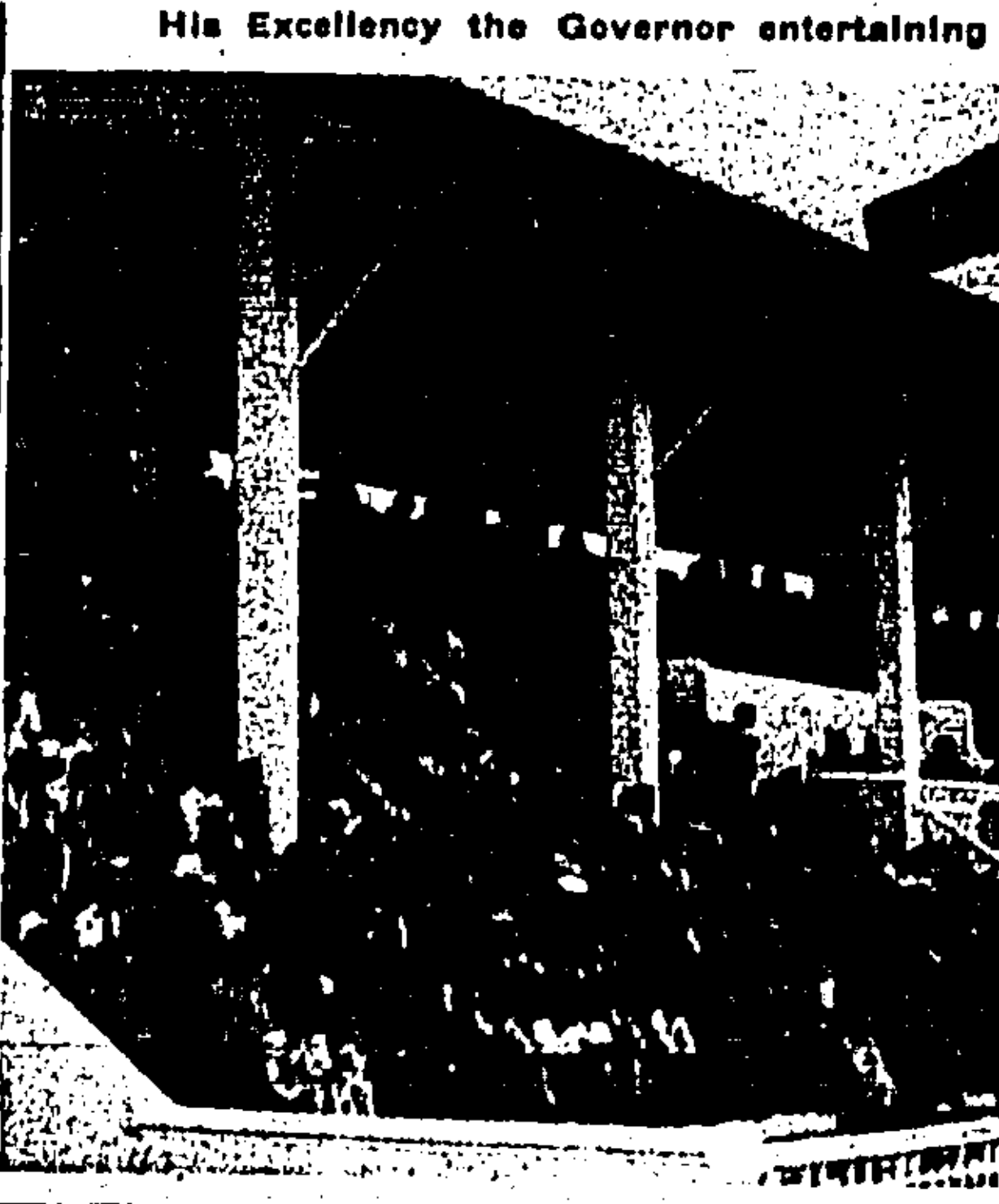
FOREIGN TRADERS

The ships of other nations began visiting Macao, seeking China's trade, but it was a long time before the volume of this trade was great enough to arouse the enthusiasm of Europe. This did not take place until the middle of the eighteenth century, when the English East India Company obtained permission to set up residences in Macao for its officials. Officers of the East India Companies of other nations followed the example of the English, and it is still possible to see, in Macao, the buildings which were occupied by the Dutch and Swedish officials, while those occupied by the French and others cannot be traced.

From the accounts of Macao left by these foreign visitors, it can be seen that they were generally charmed with the place. Not long ago an English writer tried to recapture the charm which was Macao's. To him Macao is "utterly fantastic, in its own outmoded way, almost perfect. From a ship it looks white and calm against the iron grey mountains of the China coast which stretch away on either hand in nameless heaps of rock. It sits and crowns a fragment of China with European splendour at the mouth of the Canton river. When you land and walk its awkward streets, you will find yourselves in a small prosperous Mediterranean port in which there appear to be an extraordinary number of Chinese. For its soldiers, its merchants and priests, all dead now, have built upon this five square miles as if they were no more than a day's march by mule from their own beloved Lisbon. There are narrow streets which open suddenly into, say, a tiny square from which a pompous stairway rises to a shuttered convent. There are long blank walls, a little decayed, with a



His Excellency the Governor entertaining



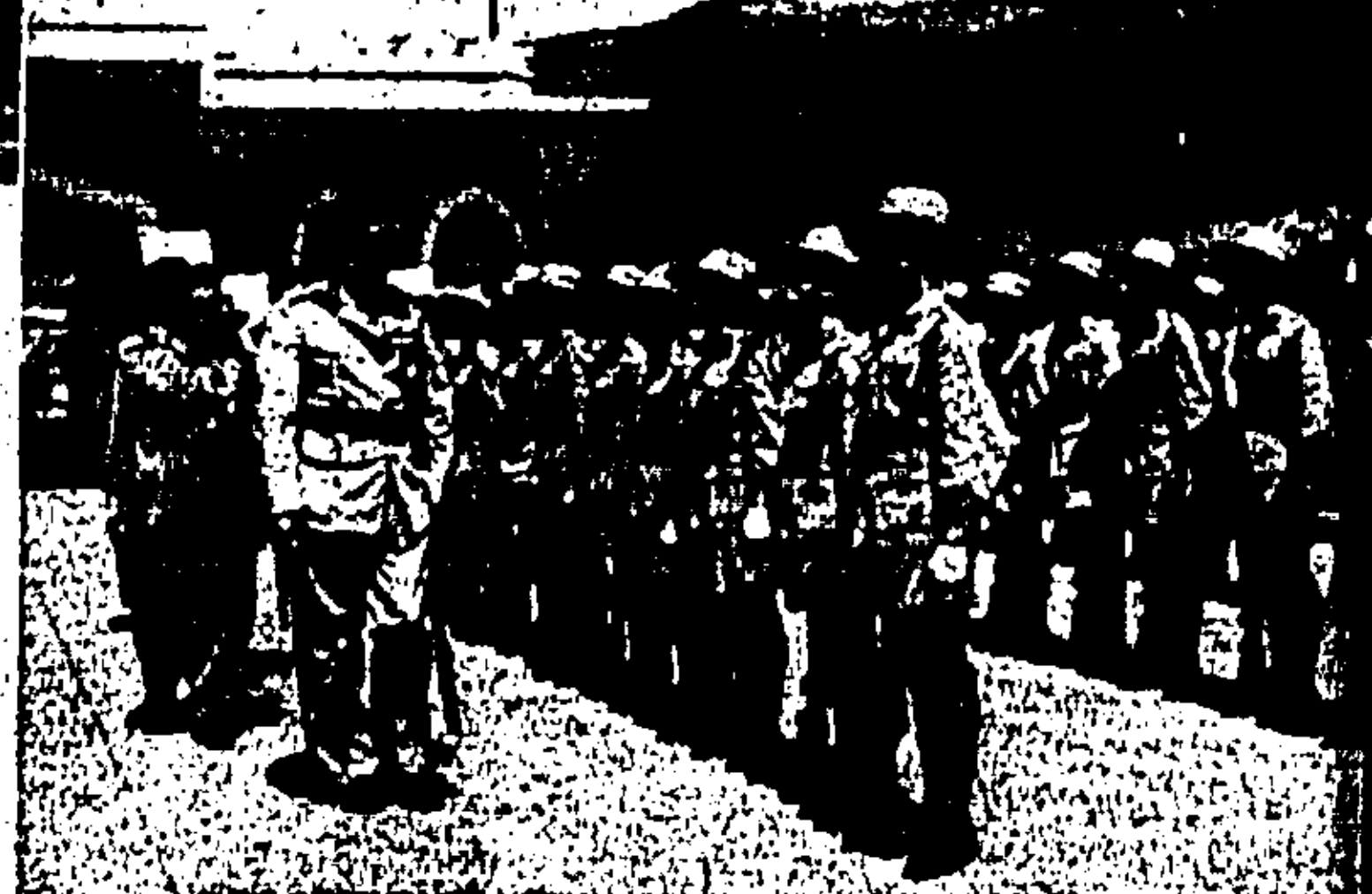
New Government course of



H.E. Sir Alexander Grant-ham, K.C.M.G., Governor of Hong Kong, disembarking at Macao recently.

Grandstand of the Macao Football Grounds during a recent interport game with a Hong Kong team.

Pavilion built by the Chinese community in honour of the present Governor of Macao.



H.E. Lieutenant-General Sir E. C. Robert Mansel Pleydell, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., on a recent visit to Macao.

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His Lordship Bishop Ramalho with Colonel Gota Moraes and Colonel Cabrita on Army Day, 13th Sept., 1950.



Macao by night, showing the new lighting.



Buildings for Government employees.

Offices, in
junction.



Commodore L. N. Brownfield, R.N., who visited Macao not long ago.

single locked gate and, over the top, the heads of old trees. There are churches on whose fronts familiar saints and angels perch in niches, each caught apparently in their own private and perpetual gale of heavenly wind. There they stand, these foreign holy ones, forever pointing madly in stone the way towards the Chinese skies or brandishing great crosses or books as if they threatened to batter the coolies into salvation."

Then British trade grew and expanded, and American competition began. Canton became the great centre of China's foreign trade, although it was controlled by the Chinese Court through the Co-hong, which they established. In Macao, nevertheless, there was a great deal of trade to be done, by the Portuguese as well as the British and other foreign merchants.

BRITISH PIONEERS

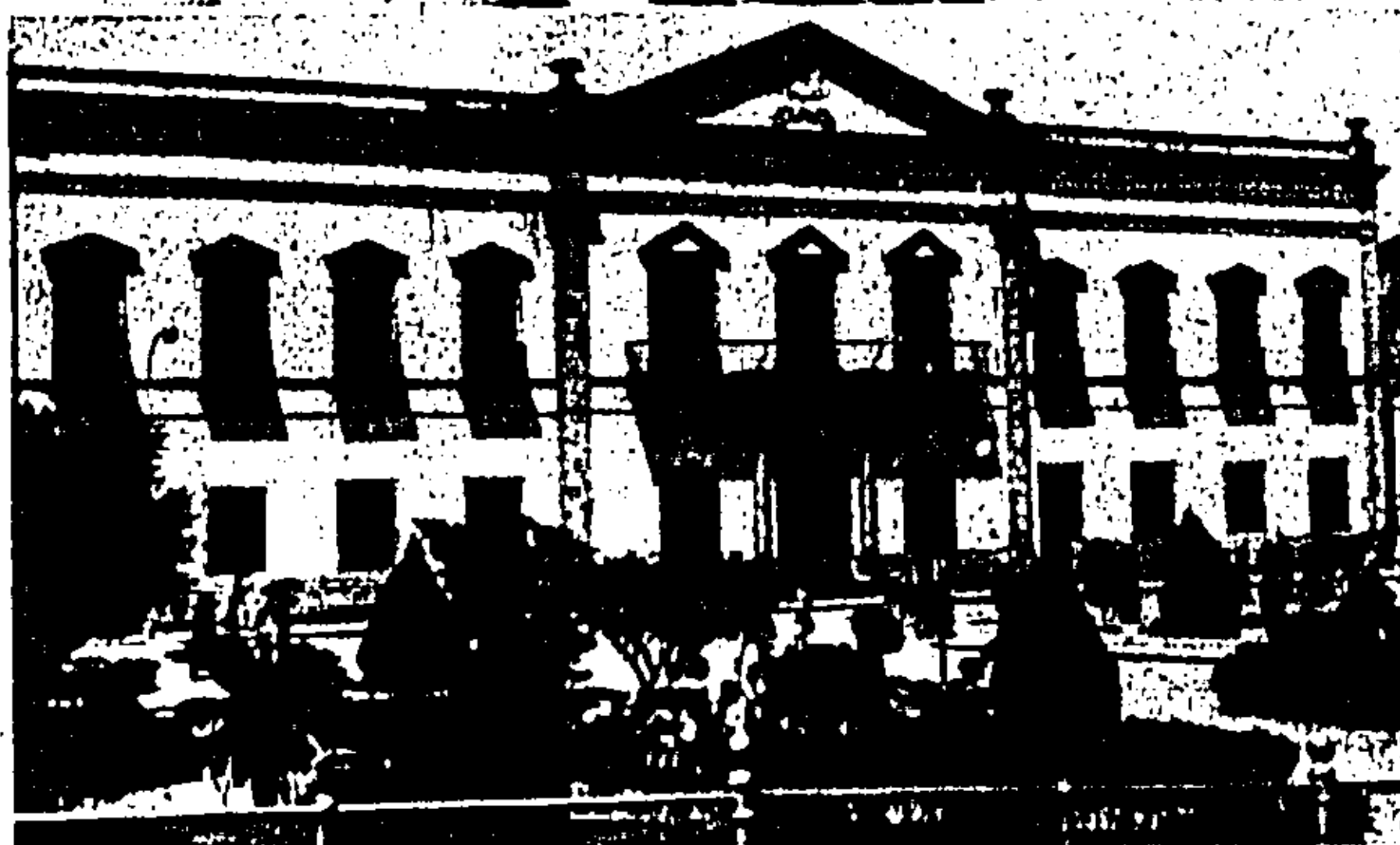
Then it was that the Portuguese permitted the laying out of a graveyard for non-Catholics, and this may still be seen. It is closely walled and contains a little chapel where Protestant services were held. Here in this "little bit of England" in Macao may be seen the tombstones of British pioneers in China. In this sequestered corner of Macao one may read the names of many who embarked for Far Cathay in those old days, never to return home again. As you pace "the lonely aisles" you read the plaintive inscriptions on the time-worn stones, mute reminders of an age of great romance. Here lie the bones of men, with their women and children, who looked towards the everbeckoning sea and sky, and went in search of their destiny. Some actuated by a divine ideal, others in pursuit of commercial gain, more as sailors, others as soldiers, most on duty bound. It was Macao's privilege to save their names from oblivion.

Here are the remains of Robert Morrison, England's first Protestant missionary to China, who lived in Macao and translated the English Bible into Chinese, and who compiled the first English-Chinese dictionary, with his first wife and their son John-Robert Morrison, Sir William Fraser, Chief of the British Factory in China, Edmund Roberts, Special Diplomatic Agent of the United States, Andrew Ljungstedt, Chief of the Swedish Factory, Lord Henry John Spencer Churchill, son of the 5th Duke of Marlborough, Sir Humphrey le Fleming Senhouse, Commander in Chief of the British Fleet in China, George Chinnery, the celebrated painter and artist, and many others, pioneers of yesterday who gave rise to all those great missionary, commercial, and cultural institutions which developed in China in later years.

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

Of their work and Macao's place in it, Dr. Cadbury wrote:

"Macao's historical importance lies in the fact that she was the bridge to the almost hermetically sealed city of Canton. Had Macao not belonged to a foreign country, it is safe to say that Christianity and Western medicine would not have come into China until a much later date. Because Macao had enjoyed the benefits of medicine for two centuries, Western doctors and dispensaries were permitted; Christianity was not stamped out as a barbarian religion and foreigners were not treated as uncivilized creatures. Canton has proved to be the commercial gateway of China, but Macao has been the back door at which have stood Pearson, who introduced vaccination into China, Morrison who was the first Protestant missionary to the Chinese and the first translator of the Bible into their language, and Colledge, who started an ophthalmic dispensary first in Macao and then in Canton, and who became president of the Medical Missionary Society in Canton, the first Medical Missionary Society in the world."



Macao's Municipal Market in the centre of the town.
Municipal Fire-Brigade on parade.

The Loyal Senate, Macao's Municipal Council founded in 1582.

Fishing junks, providing livelihoods for many thousands.

"These three men would not have been able to start their work in Canton which was open for commerce and nothing more. Had it not been for the benefits which the Celestial Empire received from its trade with the East India Company, and later with the United States, even this means of communication would have been prohibited, and China, with its population of 350,000,000 would have kept itself free from religious and medical invasion from the West for at least another fifty years. But Macao provided a place where these men could stand while they were knocking at the gate of China."

Writers have begun in recent years to admit the indebtedness of the West to Macao, for help given in many ways, and in this connection scholars are conceding that there was a great deal of tolerance at Macao, during an age when the whole world was still moved by a vast degree of intolerance and self-interest.

BRITISH REFUGEES

When the disputes between the Chinese and the British at Canton broke out into conflict, Macao played an important role again. It was to Macao that all the British traders repaired, with their wives and children. This brought upon Macao the anger of the Chinese officials, but refuge was not denied to the British. When as a precaution all British subjects were evacuated into British ships, their homes were looked after by Portuguese friends.

When the British community moved to Hongkong, after the Sino-British conflict ended, "James Matheson, Esq., one of the most enterprising, able and liberal members of the foreign community, about to leave China after a residence of many years, gave Governor Pinto of Macao the sum of \$5,000 (March 9, 1842), to be put to some permanent purpose of public benevolence, as a testimony of his grateful sense of the protection afforded him and others by the Macao Government," as reported at the time in *The Chinese Repository*.

With the growth of the new British colony, there were close ties between Britain's new possession, as it was then, and Macao. The majority of the British community were reluctant, for a long time, to set up their homes in Hongkong, and Macao continued, for many years, to be the homes of the British merchants and even of the officials. As a matter of fact, for many months the seat of Hongkong's government was centered at Macao, where the *Hongkong Government Gazette* was printed until 1842.

Hongkong provided the opportunity, however, for Portuguese youths to find scope for their activities. Some went to the new British colony as merchants, but the majority found employment in government service or on the staff of British and other firms in Hongkong. For a hundred years, Hongkong provided work for many hundreds of Portuguese from Macao and their descendants. Thus it was that the Portuguese community of Hongkong was established and which has proved so useful in the British colony.

SINO-AMERICAN TREATY

It was at Macao that the first treaty between the United States and China was signed. The circumstances leading to the signing of this treaty show that Chinese officialdom was most anxious that the American plenipotentiary, Mr. Caleb Cushing, should not land on Chinese soil, and the Temple of the Queen of Heaven at Macao, known among the Chinese as Kwan Yin Tong, at the village of Wanghia in Macao, was chosen as the venue for the meeting of the Chinese and American envoys. A special pavilion was built and a porcelain balustrade was made,

as well as a stone table. The table is all that survives at Macao to commemorate the signing of the Treaty there, on July 3rd, 1844.

Thereafter, until the year 1860 when China granted to foreign powers the right of residence at Peking of their envoys, Macao remained the residence of the American Minister to China. An American naval hospital and office were also installed at Macao during this period. It is interesting to note that Commodore Perry assembled his squadron at Macao before proceeding to Japan to open up that country in the middle of the 19th century.

During these years numbers of American missionaries took refuge at Macao whenever persecution broke out in China, and at Macao they printed their books and magazines and lived in peace.

During the Taiping Rebellion in China large numbers of Chinese flocked into the little Portuguese colony, as they also sought shelter in Hongkong, and the growth of the Chinese population of Macao dates from those days. Shelter was not denied to the newcomers, just as it has never been denied to refugees of all nationalities. From a modest total of 20,000, at the beginning of the 19th century, the population of Macao reached the total of 100,000 at the end of that century.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN

It is not generally known that it was through Macao that Dr. Sun Yat-sen passed on his way to Honolulu, as a young man, and on his return he also passed through Macao. Choi Hang, a village some 25 miles north of Macao, was Sun Yat-sen's birthplace, but Macao was his second home. When he had to fly from the long arm of the law in China, for conspiracies against the Manchu Government of China, it was at Macao that he found refuge, while Portuguese friends sheltered him and helped to get him out of the colony whenever conditions became too difficult.

After graduating from the Hongkong College of Medicine, Dr. Sun Yat-sen offered his services to the Kiang Wu Hospital at Macao, and he set up a private clinic as well. The regulations in force did not provide for practice of medicine by any but graduates of Portuguese universities, but nevertheless the Macao authorities closed an eye to the medical practice being exercised by young Dr. Sun Yat-sen at Macao. They even permitted Dr. Cantile to carry out operations, at Dr. Sun Yat-sen's request, at the Kiang Wu Hospital in Macao. Nor was this the only case when physicians holding British degrees were permitted to practise in the Portuguese colony.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen did not limit himself to the practice of medicine, and eventually the articles written by him published in Macao newspapers became embarrassing for the Portuguese authorities. Finding that the Chinese Government had sent agents to try and kidnap him, Dr. Sun left Macao. But he turned up in the Portuguese colony again and again.

The Boxer Rebellion in North China made conditions for foreigners difficult in South China, and among the schools that had to leave Canton was the then newly established Ling Nam University. This institution set up its colleges in Macao, remaining there until the trouble in China ended.

REVIVAL OF TRADE

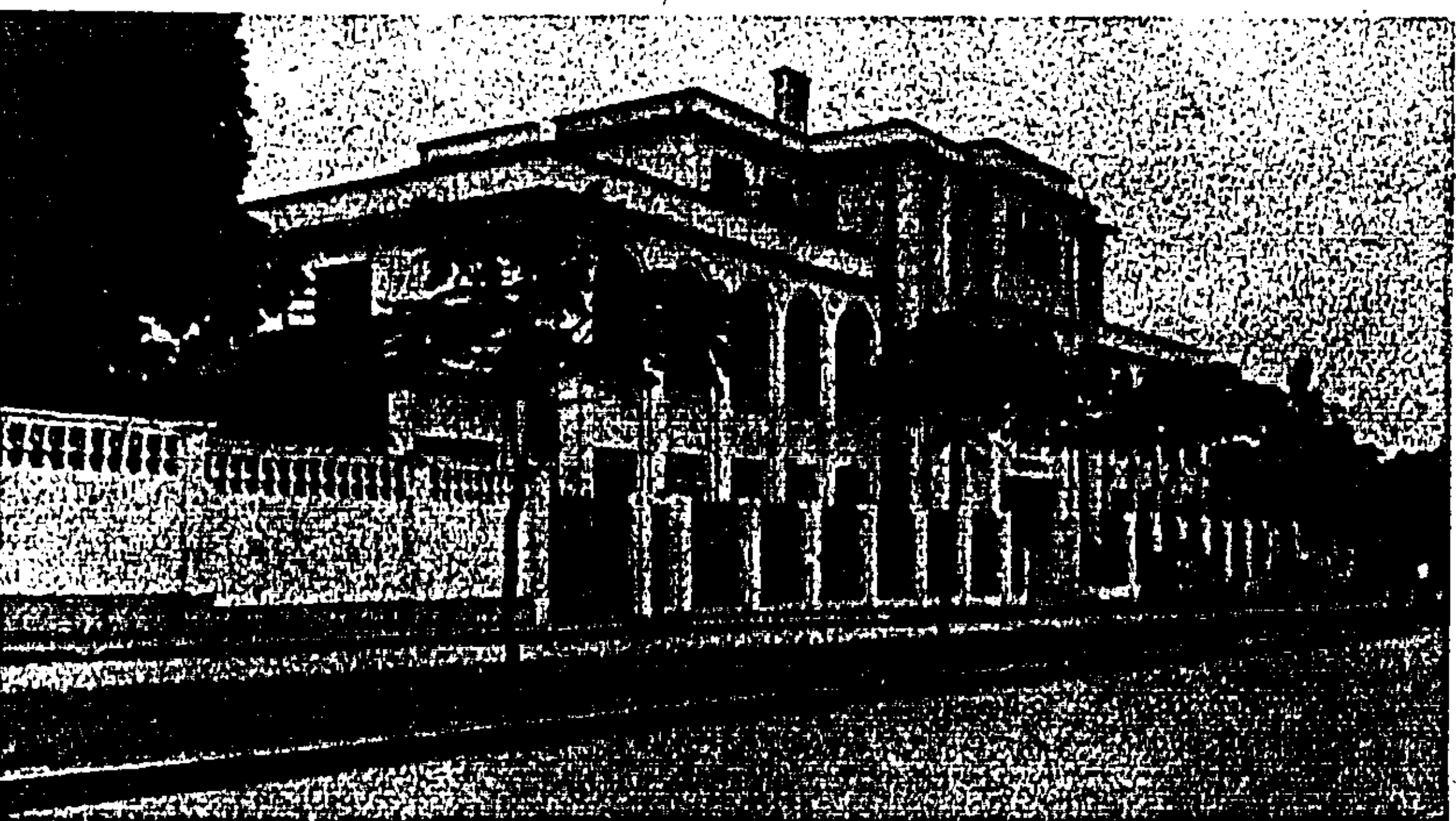
Macao had enjoyed a privileged position for almost three hundred years, but the establishment of Hongkong and the opening up of the treaty ports in China brought about great changes in Macao's situation. By the middle of the 19th century the steel



Corner of the Macao Public Library.



Sino-Portuguese School built at Macao in honour of Sir Robert Ho Tung.



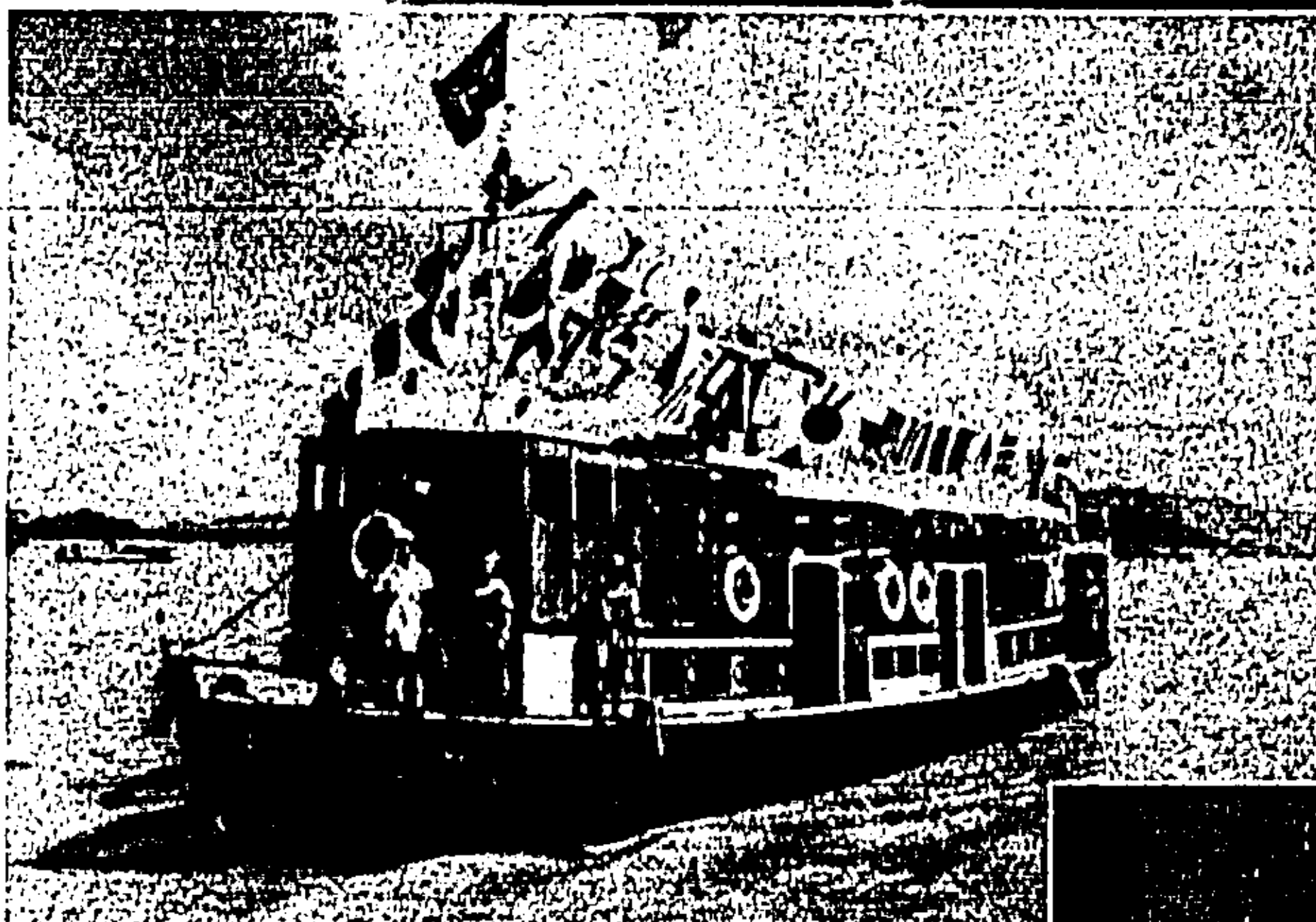
Canossian Orphanage for Chinese children.



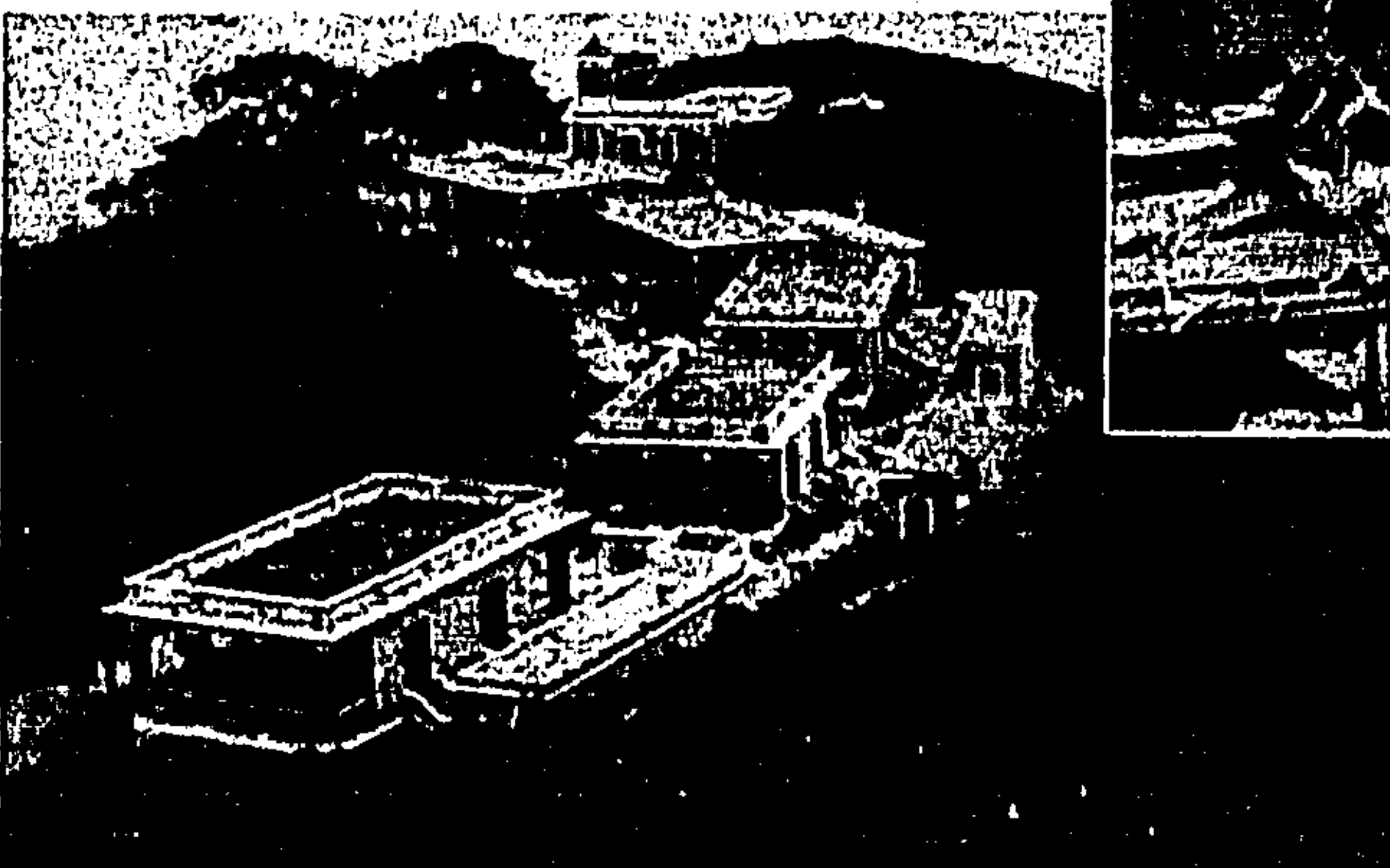
Members of
Macao's Chinese
Chamber of Com-
merce visiting H.E.
the Governor.



Portuguese sloops
in Macao's Inner
Harbour.



Ferry between
Macao and its in-
sular dependencies.



View of the leprosy hospital for women on Colowan Island.



Chinese chil-
dren being
taught embroi-
dery in a Macao
orphanage.

ship replaced the wooden hulls of earlier days, and business everywhere took new forms. The shallow harbours of Macao, eminently suitable for the smaller craft of earlier years, were no longer satisfactory for modern liners, and Macao was displaced as the "gateway" to China.

Nevertheless the little Portuguese colony did enjoy a certain amount of prosperity, and there was always an appreciable volume of trade. But the momentum of modern trade was changing the tempo of life in China, and the movement of trade to the seaports of China altered the age-old economy of the Chinese nation. In the midst of this Macao continued to provide some opportunities for Chinese as well as Portuguese traders, but it was still as a refugee centre that Macao provided a haven for many.

Thus, after the establishment of the Republic in China, a period of unrest set in in several parts of South China, and there was a continuous stream of people, some rich, the majority poor, who made their way to Macao. From the Portuguese colony many moved to other places, but some stayed on.

JAPAN ATTACKS CHINA

All through the early days of the new Republic this happened, but it was not till the Japanese invasion of China took place in 1937 that this influx of people into Macao assumed serious proportions. The population of Macao had increased from 100,000 to 200,000 during the first twenty-five years of the Chinese Republic, but soon there was a rush for the security of the Portuguese colony which no words can adequately describe.

The first to come to Macao were gentlemen and their families, to be followed by schools, large and small, from Canton and other centres. Then came officials and Chinese government personnel, until, as in the case of Hongkong, all available accommodation was fully taken up. The new schools, in particular, occupied extensive grounds, and Macao took on the appearance of a town of schools. But among those who flocked to Macao were many thousands of destitute Chinese. For these help had to be provided, and the accommodation and resources of Macao were taxed to the utmost. Besides these, many thousands of waifs were picked up, and the foundling homes in Macao had to be increased out of all proportion to any known measures in the past.

From year to year the problems connected with these features of social service increased, and the Government of the Colony was hard pressed to find the funds to meet the calls made upon it. But the universality of Portuguese service in this connection was never better proved than in the way in which Macao rose to the occasion.

But it was not until the Japanese extended their hostilities to attack the British and other Western possessions in the Far East that Macao was seen as its best. This little colony was the only European outpost which was not over-run by the Japanese, although they did hold Macao in economic subjection, causing terrible hardships. But the mere fact that a European government was still in control provided an outlet whereby the people of Hongkong particularly could and did find help.

HELP FOR HONG KONG

The story of Macao's help to Hongkong has yet to be told, and it was to Macao that thousands, many thousands, of people of all nationalities flocked. The vast majority of these

were Chinese and Portuguese, but there was no discrimination, and the population of Macao swelled, it is estimated, to about 600,000. In course of time numbers of these drifted into Free China, but at the end of the Japanese hostilities in the Far East, there were at least half a million inhabitants in a city where there was accommodation for only one-half that number.

The most serious feature, however, was that connected with food supply, and residents of Macao still remember the harrowing scenes that were the direct consequence of the Japanese co-prosperity programme in this area. The Macao Government did everything possible to provide relief, and worked wonders with the meagre resources which were available.

In the political sphere, every Allied power with interests in this area had agents in Macao, and this little Portuguese possession became an important listening post for their military services. Numbers of Allied personnel used Macao as their escape route to Free China, while several American aviators were carried to safety from Macao.

EXCITING MOMENTS

Macao experienced a number of exciting moments during the war years. The Japanese with their Korean and Formosan henchmen, not to speak of some others, took the fullest advantage of every opportunity, and on several occasions there were threats of the direst kind, that Macao would be taken over, that they were prepared to sack the place. And there were incidents such as the accidental bombing by American aviators of several so-called objectives in Macao.

In spite of all these difficulties, life in Macao was undisturbed, and one inspiring feature of the community's activities was the way in which every Church activity was supported. In particular, a splendid demonstration of devotion characterised a pilgrimage to Guia Hill, in which the Catholic refugees from Hongkong gave thanks to the Creator for having saved them in their hour of peril.

For the duration of the War, many thousands of people found shelter and food in Macao, and numbers of them died in Macao. Their tombstones in the cemeteries of the Portuguese colony testify to their presence in Macao.

And when the War ended, it was to Macao that the Hongkong authorities looked for personnel for the junior services, and even some of the senior services, in the rehabilitation of the liberated British colony. For food, too, Hongkong looked to Macao for help and large quantities of food were sent over, resulting in depletion of supplies for the Portuguese colony itself.

RESTORATION PROBLEMS

Then came the problems of restoration of pre-war activities, and Macao played its part. Gradually people flocked back to Hongkong and Canton, and other places, leaving it to Macao to clean up the wear and tear after many years of use, when it was not possible to repair or restore many things. It was left to the present Governor of Macao, Commander Albano de Oliveira, to take charge of this, and those who visit Macao will see what a fine job he has made of it.

There was a vast programme of repairs to be carried out, and during the last few years the Government of Macao has carried out job after job, until the place looks like its old self again. But Governor Oliveira has done more than just restore old places; he has added new features to Macao's amenities, and the little Colony will long remember the intense interest he has shown in every activity of the

community and the hard work he has done to carry out a difficult programme.

Among the many things to be done was the need to stimulate capital to embark upon building and new enterprises. In part this was due to the fact that as soon as the conflict ended, many were in too great a hurry to try their fortunes in other places, and the Government of Macao met this by settling the pace, so to speak, by embarking upon a big building programme. This served the two-fold purpose of providing employment for large numbers of the working class. Macao felt the need to provide work for these. Several Government premises have been built and residences for many Government servants have been completed, not merely for high-ranking officials but for the rank and file. These new buildings enhance the appearance of the districts in which they have been erected. Houses for the poor have also been completed, adding considerably to the many hundreds of homes for the poor and working classes built in Macao during the decade or so before the War.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG'S GIFT

Among those left behind in Macao after the War were large numbers of destitute men, women, and children. The way in which these have been provided for and cared for in the homes for the aged poor, the orphanages, and food kitchens, not to speak of the Chinese institutions, which are heavily subsidized by the Government, is a splendid commentary on that universalism which characterized the spreading of Portuguese influence during Portugal's great age of discovery and exploration.

It was left to that great Hongkong philanthropist Sir Robert Ho Tung to present to the Governor of Macao the sum of \$250,000, to be applied to some permanent useful purpose in Macao, to mark his gratitude for shelter given by Macao to so many people and as a token of appreciation for the good work being done by the present governor in the amelioration of suffering and want. With the funds made available by the distinguished Grand Old Man of Hongkong, the Governor of Macao ordered the building of the Sir Robert Ho Tung Sino-Portuguese School, to be a monument to Chinese-Portuguese friendship and goodwill. A library in honour of Sir Robert is also being provided for, where provision will be made for the study of Chinese and foreign friendly relations during the last four hundred and fifty years.

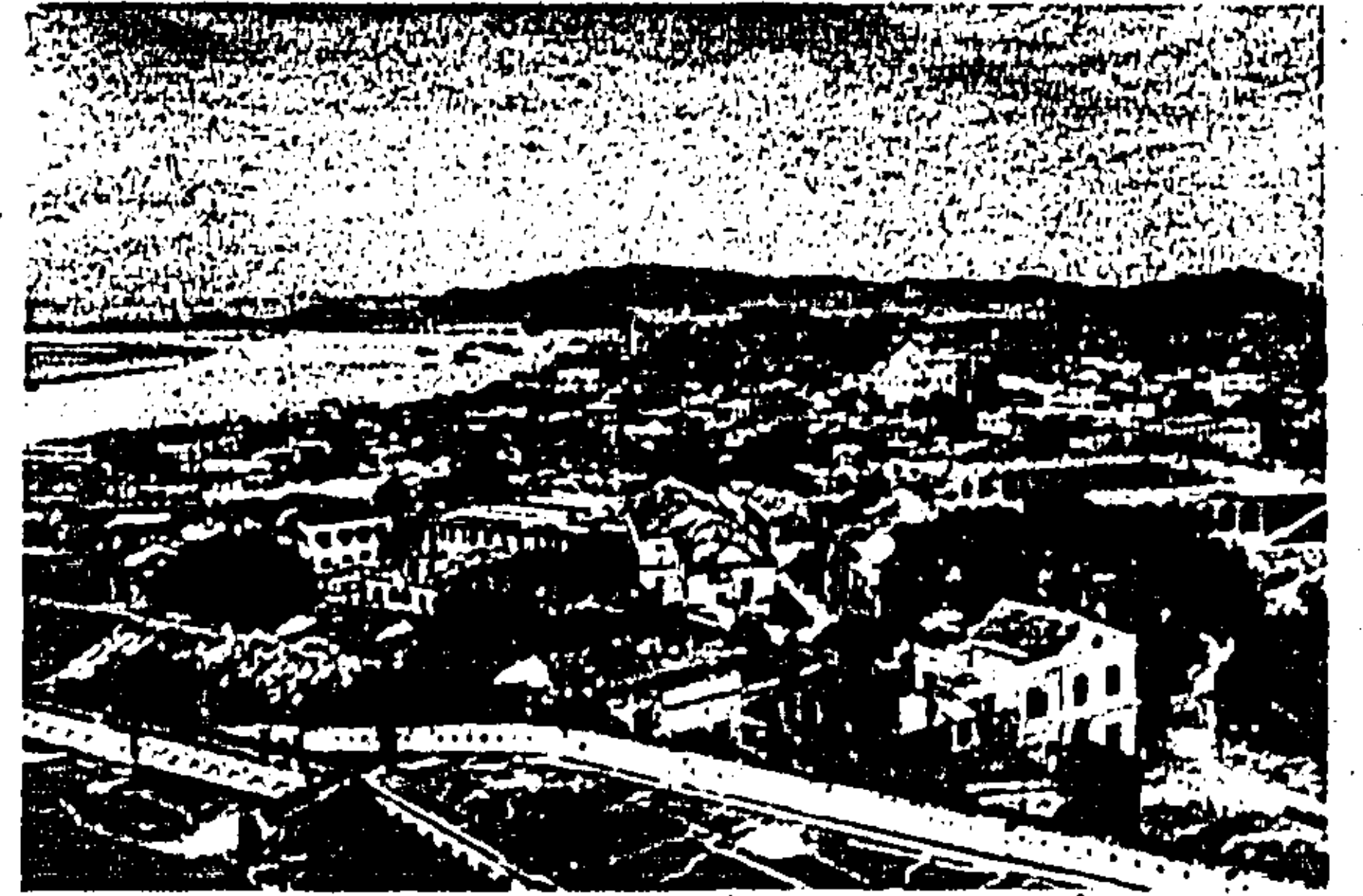
MUNICIPAL PROGRESS

The Macao Municipal Council has also embarked upon a great deal of progressive work. One of the most important features of the present Council's achievements is the building of a new central market, on pleasing lines, to replace the old market in the centre of the town. An extensive programme of the improvement of public lighting has also been carried out, and the streets of Macao are provided with new lighting, veritably altering the appearance of the colony.

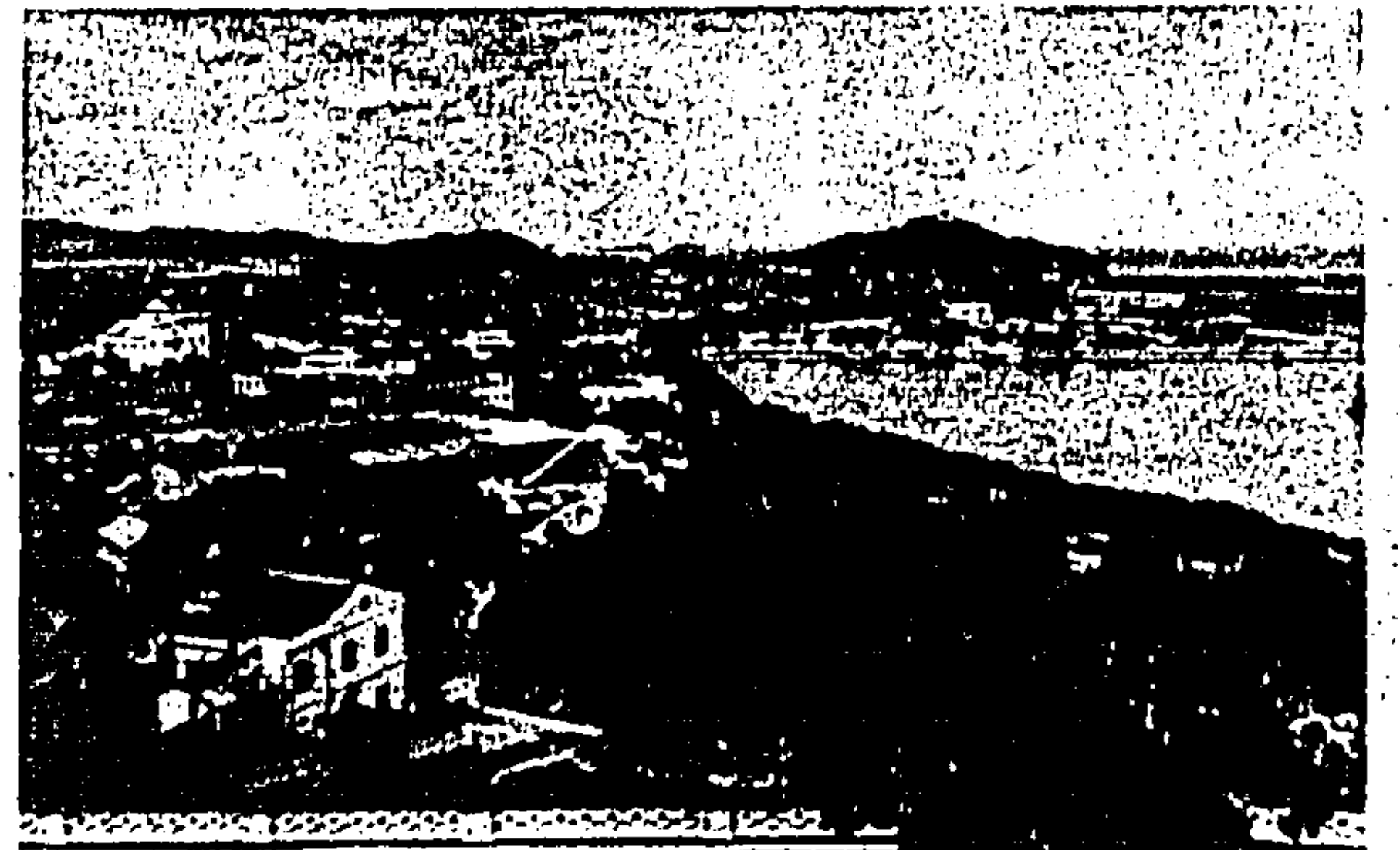
The building of a public swimming pool in the old Vasco da Gama Park will provide the community with this amenity, and the present Municipal Council will make its name for its thoughtfulness of the interests of the public.

In the political sphere Macao has also had its problems. On many an occasion in the past the administration was called upon to face difficult situations, and it speaks volumes for Portuguese tact and diplomacy that Macao by exerting itself to try and live at peace with others has succeeded. The present Governor of Macao, Commander Albano de Oliveira, is in the direct

Dr. P. J. Lobo, Director of Economic Services, whose hobby is music, shown directing his orchestra.



View of Macao showing the celebrated Praia Grande.



Another view of Macao, showing the crowded business centre.



A Children's ward in a Macao hospital.



succession of those able administrators who have made the name of Portugal honoured and respected.

VOICES OF SUNNY PORTUGAL

No mere summary can do justice to the history of Macao all through the years. It is the history of a community that has represented the East and the West, during a most difficult period of human relationships. In Macao, at the gateway to China, the men of two continents met and had discourse, in peace, even when no other spot could be found for the purpose in the Farthest East. And the people of Macao have not forgotten that the founders of their city were the first to sail "beyond the sunset," and the bath of all the Western stars," in those little ships which opened the sea-route from the ends of Europe to the little port of A-Ma.

Visitors have extolled the beauties and charm of the old-world city of Macao, and there are many of these. In the centre of the city, Monte Hill is crowned with its old fort, standing guard over the ruins of the Church of St. Paul, a great and glorious link between the old and the new. The many churches proclaim that it is the Holy City, and even to the casual visitor there is an attractiveness about the voices of the old church bells. Some of the tones are very sweet to the ear, but they are sweeter to the Portuguese who hear in their peal the voice of far-away, sunny Portugal.

Writers have referred to Macao as a sleepy, old-world town, which would convey the idea that there is little activity about the place. Yet there is a volume of trade passing through its ports which is by no means small. This means work for many and the employment of much capital.

COMMERCIAL LIFE

One has only to look at the big hotels, always full and throbbing with

activity. There are three big buildings of this kind, one of them the tallest building in the Portuguese Empire, and a host of smaller ones. They provide conveniences and amenities which are distinctly ahead of the old-type and compare favourably with those of their class in Europe and America.

Shipping at Macao, too, has improved during recent years, and effective dredging work has improved the port very greatly, so much so that ships drawing up to seventeen feet have entered to discharge their cargoes. Arrangements are being made for the acquisition of new dredging craft to improve the port yet further, to replace the dredgers which were removed by the Japanese during the last War. Meanwhile, shipping between Macao and Hongkong and other places has improved considerably, and the heavy passenger traffic shows that there is a need for a number of ships to ply between Macao and ports in South China.

Of late greater interest is being taken in the Islands of Taipa and Colowan, as the insular dependencies of Macao are called, and the recent inauguration of half-hourly ferry services between Macao and these places shows that commercially these places are becoming of increasing importance.

All this is part of the commercial life of the colony of Macao, which is serving, just as Hongkong serves the vastly greater area of South China generally, the Chinese people of a large and important rural part of South China lying to the north and west of the Portuguese colony.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

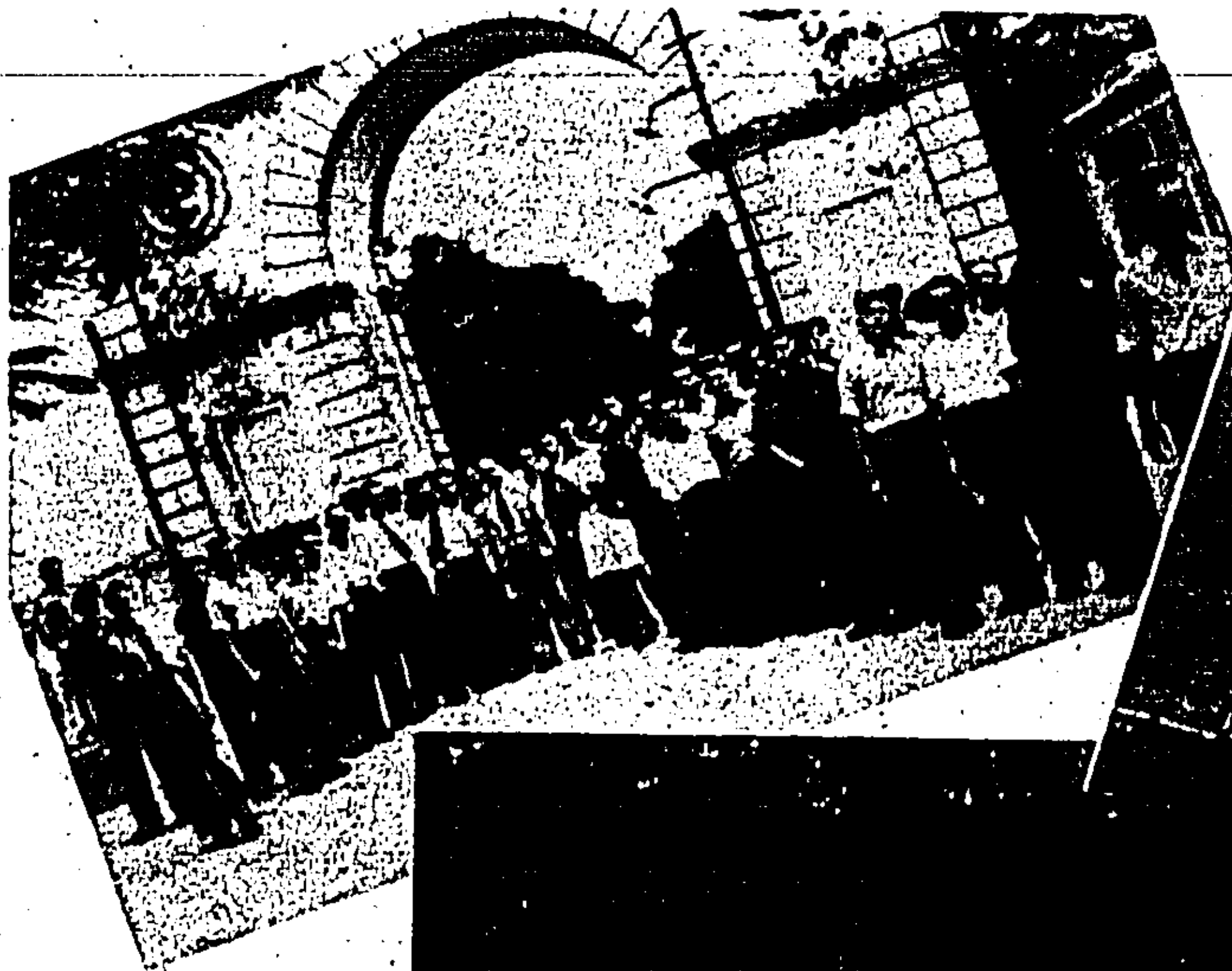
Macao is also a repository of old customs and usages, Chinese no less than Western, and wandering among the streets of the old town there is much to catch the eye. It was the headquarters of an evangelical service which extended over the whole of the Far East. Eventually the Jesuit col-

lege of St. Paul expanded into an important university, only the ruins of whose church testify to its existence. More should be known of this work, for little credit has been given for the way in which the priests from Macao wore down the conservatism of the scholar-class in China and other countries.

We may be permitted to quote from Professor Goodrich's recent book:

"The advent in the sixteenth century of the Europeans, particularly men of culture, was bound to affect literary China. Chinese thought and civilization were not static, but the empire's boundaries were limited, no great arteries of communication ran through its domain, and its people were forbidden to go abroad. Notwithstanding such barriers as these, the new learning in Europe managed to penetrate China, largely through the work of a few scholarly and devoted missionaries, most of whom belonged to the Society of Jesus. Not content with expounding the Gospel, these Jesuits brought the European Renaissance to China, through translation, personal instruction, and original work. Broad-minded and well trained as they were, there were few better suited for the purpose. Despite some hostility at court, these Europeans profoundly stirred some of the most intellectual Chinese by their teachings on ethics, mathematics, astronomy, geography, psychology, logic, and applied science."

The many schools and other evidences of cultural activity at Macao testify to the interest taken by the community in these matters. There have been times when interest has slackened, due to a variety of circumstances, but of late there has been evidence of a revival, and as a centre of learning and cultural activity, Macao bids fair to regain something at least of the great prestige which was enjoyed by this Portuguese colony in the past.



Major E. J. Watts, R.A., with a party of soldiers on a visit to Macao's Barrier Gate.



Hong Kong Police Hockey Team's recent visit to Macao.



Kitchee Football Team, of Hong Kong, and a team representing Macao, not long ago.

Variable to acco in car

Colonial development question

100-443887-100

Another example of these constant pin pricks, which do damage to Austrian economy as well as inflating Austrian prices, is the Soviet refusal to grant visas for buyers from Western Germany to attend the Autumn Fair in Vienna.

The Russian occupation has also resulted in a great reduction in the number of tourists coming to Vienna and Eastern Austria. The result is only a few dollars' worth of tourist dollars are daily injected into Austrian economy in the Soviet Zone of Austria.

The large group of Japanese and Koreans, now living in the United States has now come to November when Congress convenes. It is anticipated that a new trade bill, possibly a Cash Bill, will be introduced.

Milko Marselka, legislative director of the Anti-Discrimination Committee of the American American Citizens League, has been asked to present a resolution on the Japanese American situation.

The bill did not include introduction of the war solution because it was considered too "un-American" by the Senate, which overrode the veto.

The large group of Americans and Koreans now living in the United States has not waited to November when Congress convenes for the introduction of a McCarran bill. The Massachusetts legislative director of the Anti-Discrimination Committee of the American Citizens League has been disappointed at the failure. He did not expect the introduction of the war solution because McCarran stated "the Senate will override the veto."

Today

Coming events

TOMORROW

WEDNESDAY
Toc II meeting. 50, Macdonnell
Road, 8.30 p.m.
European

Women's Section, dance, 8 p.m.
YMCA, games morning, 10
a.m.
Union Jack Club, dance, 7.30 p.m.
Legislative Council, meeting at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY

Kowloon Rotary Club lunch
Peninsula Hotel, 12.30 p.m.

Y's Men's Club of HK. lunch
meeting, Roof Garden, HK
Hotel, 2.45 p.m.

Union Jack, Club, tombola, 7.30
p.m.

Nine Dragons Services Club
games competition, 7 p.m.

HK Women's International Club
whist drive, 7.30 p.m.

Mr. Ko Chuk-hung, Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce Standing Committee, was re-elected at an election meeting held at the Chamber's premises yesterday afternoon.

Among those elected were Mr. Chan Yau-yiu, Vice-President, and Mr. Li Chun-lung, the Committee's Deputy Treasurer.

A Supervising Committee of five persons was also elected during the annual elections of officials for the years 1950-1952.

The Supervising Committee's new Chairman is Mr. Wong Sik-kay.

Washington, October 2.

Hopes of this group of aliens to be declared racially eligible for American citizenship were blasted on September 23 when the Senate failed to act on a Presidential veto of legislation giving such aliens the right of acquiring American citizenship.

The large group of Japanese and Koreans now living under the United States flag now look to November when Congress will convene for the introduction of a McCarran bill.

Minoru Masaka, legislative director of the Anti-Discrimination Committee of the Japanese American Citizens League, expressed keen disappointment that the bill was not introduced in the Senate last session because McCarran neglected the Senate, which he said would be able to override the veto.

Mr. McCarran disabused the provisions of race and nationality in the Walter resolution and completely separate matter.

"We are hopeful Senator McCarran will do as he says," said Masaka, and Mr. Masaka reported intention to bring the bill before the House.

Senators James H. Doolittle, D-Calif., and Charles McNichols, D-Ill., said that if the bill is introduced, Congress should be able to complete action on it.

Walter resolution, the Senate also has approved the bill.

Madrid, October 2

Reports from France indicate that many Frenchmen and others are planning on Spain as an escape route in event of war.

Sources close to the Spanish Government, however, said it is not going to be so easy. Frontier officials will be given orders to turn back all but women, children and old persons.

An indication of the trend is seen in the fact that since the outbreak of the Korean war, Spain has become noticeably more attractive to tourists, particularly those who found themselves in France at the time of the North Korean attack.

Summary jurisdiction amendment

A Bill to amend the Supreme Court (Summary Jurisdiction) Ordinance, 1973, will have First Reading at tomorrow morning.

A Bill to amend the Supreme Court (Summary Jurisdiction) Ordinance, 1973, will have its First Reading at tomorrow's Legislative Council meeting.

An official explanatory note states that the limit of \$1,000 above which sum actions may be commenced in the summer jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts has existed since 1873. It is proposed that the limit should be raised to \$5,000. The new Bill therefore seeks to amend the Supreme Court (Summary Jurisdiction) Ordinance, 1873, the principal Ordinance. The Bill provides that the figure of \$5,000 be substituted for \$1,000 wherever such limit appears in the principal Ordinance.

Upon such amendment, however, transitional provision requires to be made. Clause 31 of the Ordinance provides that pending actions in the original jurisdiction concerning amounts under \$5,000 may be transferred to the summary jurisdiction if the court orders; that by analogy with section 31 of the principal Ordinance, no costs shall be allowed to a successful plaintiff in such pending action if no steps have been taken to effect such transfer, unless the court considers that it is a proper one to make. The period of limitation of three years in the original jurisdiction; the period of limitation of three years imposed on summary actions by section 8 of the principal Ordinance shall not apply wholly to the extended jurisdiction until three years from the commencement

Passes strengthened

He is said to feel if both countries were included in rearmament plans of the Atlantic Pact nations, Western Europe could produce as many as 200 divisions without calling on the United States for a single division.

A Hungarian scaman

Nandor Bilber, aged 10, was
 aged to have taken a cellu-
 loid bullet containing \$19 from

Latest donations to the Hong Kong Anti-Tuberculosis Association are—
Previously acknowledged \$324,602.00
The Bluffness Association (being no proceeds of concert given at the Chinese YMCA on September 17, 1950) \$1,573.90
Mr. and Mrs. T.R. Rowell \$30. Dr. and Mrs. J.H. Montgomery \$50. Mr. and Mrs. S.A. Slick \$25. Messrs. N.E. Arthurs, N. Tindall and C.J. U're \$30. Mr. and Mrs. A.E. Nobbhis \$25. Mrs. Robert Mo Tung \$5.
Total as at October 31, 1950, \$336,206.90

SOLDIER CHARGED

Herbert Morgan Shatford
Third Royal Tank Regiment, was
charged with causing malicious
damage to private property val-
ued at \$5.

Aug-18 Year-old, Choi Min

Central yesterday for snatching \$45 from Mr. T. Crosthwaite on Sunday outside the King's Restaurant.

James Mo. aged 30. Health
... ..

Mr. J. C. Stewart appeared as defendant and the prose-

Have SHON DACH, in addition to

1970-1971

800 Nathan Road, Kowloon
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LEE

Liberty

GALA PREMIERE

— TOMORROW —

at 9.30 p.m.

BOOKINGS NOW OPEN !!

THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVE STORY

Becomes a Great Motion Picture!



Hedy Lamarr as Delilah



Victor Mature as Samson



George Sanders as The Scribe



Angela Lansbury as Semai



Henry Wilcoxon as A Nazarite



see treacherous Delilah betray the man she loves!

see Samson kill a lion with his bare hands!



Great B. D. Mills Masterpiece

Samson and Delilah

Color by TECHNICOLOR

starring

HEDY LAMARR · VICTOR MATURE · GEORGE SANDERS · ANGELA LANSBURY · HENRY WILCOXON

Produced and Directed by Great B. D. Mills

Screenplay by George C. Lacey, Jr., Francis H. Evans. Story by George C. Lacey, Jr., Francis H. Evans. Music by George C. Lacey, Jr., Francis H. Evans. Produced by George C. Lacey, Jr., Francis H. Evans. Released by Paramount Pictures. © 1949 Paramount Pictures. All Rights Reserved.

A Paramount Picture

Stay Lovely Longer
with Three Flowers



three flowers
FACE POWDER
RICHARD HUDNUT

Face Powder • Lipstick • Rouge

ITS YOUTHFULNESS BECOMES
PART OF YOU

Three Flowers blends so closely to
your skin... blends with your natural
beauty. It's your very own complexion.
It's YOUTHFULNESS. Three Flowers.

THE HIGHEST QUALITY FOR THREE FLOWERS ARE
PERRIN COOK'S COMPANY LTD.
YORK BUILDING TEL: 84168

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

20 Words \$2 for 1 insertion
\$1 for every additional insertion
10 cents every additional word per insertion
(Alternate insertions 10% Extra)

BIRTHS, DEATHS, MARRIAGES, PERSONAL \$5 per insertion
20 words, 25 cents every additional word per insertion.
Classified Advertisements, accepted up to 5 p.m. for publication
the following days paper.

Replies for the Following Box Nos. are awaiting collection.

No. 519.

Replies will be forwarded to the Advertiser if requested on
the original form which should bear their names and addresses.

A suitable announcement will be inserted Free of Charge if
Advertisers' requirements are satisfactorily answered.

WANTED KNOWN

RADIO REPAIRS performed by
trained technicians under foreign
supervision. Modern, accurate
methods—no guesswork. Repairs
include cleaning and checking
chassis. Moderate rates, reliable
work. Our reputation is your
guarantee. Phone 26310, and
we'll do the rest. Colonial
Agencies, 52nd Building, 14
Queen's Road.

LADIES, we have at your service
all specialized operations for
Helene Curles cool waves,
machineless oil perms, hairdyes &
manicure—ROSE MARIE Beauty
Parlour—Phone 50584—43, Han-
kow Road, Kowloon.

PEKING ART HUG CO., 221A
Nathan Rd., Kowloon, sell ex-
clusively carpets and rugs. Please
drop in and have a look.

STAMP WANTED

USED POSTAGE STAMPS
WANTED. Prompt cash paid for
used stamps. If you wish, mer-
chandise such as fountain pens,
cameras, clothing etc. will be sent
in exchange. Send 300 or more
stamps. DAYTON STAMP
COMPANY, Box 128, Centerville,
Ohio U.S.A.

CLASSIFIED
ADVERTISEMENTS

MAY BE BOOKED AT THE
SWINSON BOOK STORE, 25
NATHAN ROAD, TEL. 59327.

DANCING LESSONS

BALLROOM DANCING—Made-
Easy! Beginners' Advanced
Variations taught. Specialties—
Rhumba, Samba, Tango, Jitterbug.
Enquiries—(5-7 p.m.) TONY
WONG, 69 Wongschoong Road.

TUITION GIVEN

CANTONESE experienced teacher
gives lessons for beginners and
advanced students by new direct
method. Easy, interesting, highly
recommended, moderate fee.
Apply Box 623 "China Mail".

KITTENS

THREE lovely kittens to be given
away to good home. Apply Box
522 "Sunday Herald".

CAR SERVICE

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
GARAGE LTD. (Tel. 27778) will
check and grease your car, their
shoeblasting service will give
it free running and longer life
on Shell X-100 Motor Oil.

FOR SALE

CONVENIENT EASY WAY to own
a New Pilot Radio. Whether you
need a bedside model, large table
model, or luxury radiogram—see
have a "Pilot" to suit. Terms as
low as only \$20 per month. Colonial
Agencies, 52nd Building, 14
Queen's Road, Phone 26310.

TAMARA MAY, 503, Peninsula
Hotel just received, now on sale
autumn/goddess dresses, also
gallardine dresses and suits, oes-
duroys, etc. Open till 6 p.m.

CHINA MAIL PICTORIAL (Re-
vised edition) at \$3.00 per copy.
Obtainable at all leading Book
Stores, and "China Mail" Office.

SCRIBBLING PADS—100 pages
at 50 cents each. On file at
"China Mail" Office, Windsor
House, Tel. 42212.

SOME OF THE
BEST VIEWS OF
HONG KONG
SEE
CHINA MAIL
PHOTOGRAPHS
OFFICE
WINDSOR HOUSE

End of Korea war
a headache for
U.S. planners

Washington, October 1.

Planning for the end of the Korean war threatens
almost as many headaches for the strategy
and policy makers as the past three months
of fighting.

The question of whether to carry the war beyond
the 38th Parallel, which divides North and
South Korea, was only one of them although
it alone had many ramifications for the mili-
tary planners.

Operations chiefs of the
United Nations forces have
had to estimate how much or-
ganised opposition should be
expected in North Korea, pre-
pare tactical plans, calculate
the points at which the enemy
would make his stands in re-
sisting if he ignored surrender
demands.

There was no definite infor-
mation here on how extensively the
Communists have prepared a de-
fence line to hold in the region
of the Parallel.

If the enemy waited until the
launching of the UN counter-
offensive two weeks ago, he has
not had much time to build any
major fixed fortifications im-
mediately back of the Parallel.
The Communists, however, have

long had a system of pill boxes
and similar defensive positions in
the area. They were built al-
most as soon as the Russians in-
stalled a Communist government
North of the Parallel, and were
used as the jump-off points for
the June 25 attack on the South-
ern Republic.

While the UN commanders
now have a reasonably precise
idea of the number of ground
troops in organised units still
available to the Communists
after the Red debacle in South
Korea, they cannot be absolute-
ly certain about an enemy air
force.

Building airfields

At the moment, they think
there isn't any. Some intelli-
gence reports place the total
North Korean military planes
at less than a dozen.

But have the Red Koreans,
even in these apparent final
stages of the war, continued to
hope that the Soviet air force
would come to their aid? Air
reconnaissance within the past
few days has developed that the
Communists have been busy
building new airfield installations
at some points, including their
East coast port-city of Wonsan
and at a point near the West
coast.

One report said that construc-
tion of underground hangars
was going on at one place as re-
cently as last Wednesday. Why
have the North Koreans gone
ahead with air field construction
if they have only a dozen
planes left and with the odds of
winning the war heavily against
them?

Another factor to be reckoned
with is persisting resistance by
a Communist underground. Enemy
soldiers need only to slip out of
their uniforms and into the non-
descript white garments of the
civilians to look like all other
civilians. Associated Press.

AUSTRALIAN
COAL IMPORTS

Canberra, October 1.
Australia's 1950 coal imports
from India and South Africa
will reach 1,800,000 tons.

The Federal Government sub-
sidises these coal imports by the
Victorian and South Australia
State Governments. The subsidy
covers the difference in the land-
ed price of the imported coal and
the price of similar coal from
New South Wales.

The Minister of Fuel, George
McLeay, said recently it was
regrettable that Australia must
import coal because of inadequate
production on home coal-fields,
which have enormous deposits.

Mr. McLeay said it would be
some time before Australian coal-
mines are completely mechanised.
He added that New South Wales
coal production had improved, but
cannot catch up with demand.

An important Cabinet source
claims that until a "red of
red" in the Communist-domi-
nated Miners' Federation is
destroyed, the lag in coal pro-
duction will continue.

The Government hopes that
if the anti-Communist bill be-
comes law it will be able to weed
out Communist influence from
the trade union. This would lead
to more coal production, in turn
vital for steel production which
is essential for national develop-
ment and defence. United Press.

TONIGHT 5.30

International Affairs
Study Group, H.K.

Opens its
Winter Season

"Hong Kong and
International Events"

Lecture by Dr. E. S. Kirby
British Council Lecture Room

OPEN TO PUBLIC

U.S. CARS FOR
SWEDEN

The Swedish Commerce
and Industry Commission has just
authorised imports of cars from
the United States for \$25,000-
000 (\$1,700,000) beyond previous
quotas. The cars will be shared
among importers according to
current practice.

The replacement gap which has
arisen in recent years for cars
from the United States will be
filled, says Mr. Benkt
Rosengren, head of the Swedish
Automobile Dealers Association.
General Motors and Ford will
supply the main part of their
quotas to parts for assembly at
their Stockholm plants, which
will result in one-third more
units.

PHOTOGRAPHY
SUPPLEMENT

TOMORROW'S
CHINA
MAIL

Elections in
Finland

Helsinki, October 1.
The winter weather now
gripping Finland may bring
slight gains to the Communist
majority in the Town and
County Council elections taking
place today and tomorrow, pull-
ing officials said here today.

Past election results in Finland
have shown that the People's
Democrats—a merger of Com-
munist and left wing Socialists
—were more prepared to face the
weather than supporters of the
other parties, the officials de-
clared.

But polling, which opened at
midday today and continues until
9 p.m. tomorrow, is not expected
to alter very much the present
balance of power in the coun-
try's 543 provincial authorities.

The Conservatives, Liberals,
Agrarians and Swedish People's
Party—compulsory as a "bour-
geois bloc" in many districts—
have a majority in 400 Councils
at present.

The Social Democrats, moder-
ate left-wingers and opponents
of the Communist Party, have a ma-
jority in 128 Councils. The Peo-
ple's Democrats have a majority
in six Councils. In three Coun-
cils the six parties are evenly
divided.

These figures do not accurate-
ly reflect the relative strengths of
the parties in Parliament. Here
the Agrarians have 58 seats, the
Social Democrats 34, the People's
Democrats 33, the Conservatives
33, the Swedish People's Party 14
and the Liberals five—Raiter.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

SPECIAL CASH SWEEP
ON THE
KWANGTUNG HANDICAP 1950

The Sale of Cash Sweep Tickets on the above will close at:

THE BRANCH OFFICES:

382, Nathan Road — Kowloon

5 p.m. on Friday, 6th October, 1950.

5 D'Aguiar Street — Hongkong,

at 4 p.m. on Friday, 6th October, 1950.

THE TREASURERS' OFFICE — TELEPHONE HOUSE,

at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, 6th October, 1950.

The Draw will be held at the Public Pari-Mutuel Hall,
the Race Course, at 11.30 a.m. on Saturday, 7th October, 1950.

BY ORDER,

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.,

TREASURERS.

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB

NOTICE TO MEMBERS
EIGHTH RACE MEETING

Saturday, 7th and Monday 9th October, 1950.

The first bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. and the first race will
be run at 2.00 p.m. on the 1st Day. On the 2nd Day the first bell
will be rung at 11.30 a.m. and the first race will be run at 12.00
Noon. The fifth interval is after the fourth race (1.30 p.m.) on
the 2nd Day.

There are 10 races on the 1st Day and 12 races on the 2nd
Day (22 in all).

Through tickets at \$44 each may be obtained at the Com-
ptroller's Office of the Treasury, 1st floor, Telephone House, also
tickets for the Special Cash Sweep on the "Kwangtung Handicap"
scheduled to be run on 7th October, 1950.

To avoid congestion at the Club's Office at Telephone House,
non-members are requested to purchase their tickets for the
Special Cash Sweep on the "Kwangtung Handicap" at the Club's
Branch Offices at:

5, D'Aguiar Street, Hong Kong

382, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

The sale of tickets for the Special Cash Sweep on the
"Kwangtung Handicap" at the Branch Office will close at 4 p.m.
and at the Treasurer's Office will close at 11.45 a.m. the 1st
Day and at 10 a.m. on the 2nd Day. Both Offices at 1st floor,
Telephone House.

A limited number of All-ins will be obtainable at the Club
House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box
(Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S
PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE
Members and guests are reminded that they and their ladies
MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the
Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO
THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting ladies not in possession of Brooches or
Season tickets and gentlemen, non-members of the Club, to the
Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 per day, including tax,
for ladies or gentlemen are obtainable through the Secretary on the
written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be
responsible for all visitors introduced by him, and for payment of
all bills etc.

Badges admitting to Members Enclosure will NOT be on sale
at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurer's Comptroller's Office will close at 10 a.m. on
both days. The Secretary's Office will close at 11.45 a.m. the 1st
Day and at 10 a.m. on the 2nd Day. Both Offices at 1st floor,
Telephone House.

A limited number of All-ins will be obtainable at the Club
House provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Box
(Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S
PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

HUBLIC ENCLOSURE
The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3.00 each
day including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable
at the Gate.

BOOKMAKERS, TIC TAC, MEN, ETC., WILL NOT BE PER-
MITTED TO ORANGE WITHIN THE PREMISES OF THE
HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB DURING THE RACE MEETING.

BARBERS AND REFRIGERATORS WILL BE OBTAINABLE IN
THE RESTAURANT IN THE PUBLIC ENCLOSURE.

SERVANTS' PASSES
Persons employed by members to provide services only, who
are provided with passes, must wear their passes and be seen
by the Club's staff. They are not to be seen by the public, and
must remain in their employers' employ.

BY ORDER,

S. A. SLACK,

Secretary.

CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"What do you mean by staying out until 3 a.m.—leaving
me worrying if you were in the hospital—maybe beat
by some thug!"

BARCLAY ON BRIDGE

By Shepard Barclay

"The Authority on Southville"

FUTILE IN RUBBER PLAY

MY MATCH-POINTER, duplicate
tournaments, you are trying to
outdo others in the results, ob-
tained from the same hands. Con-
sequently, it is incumbent upon
you to do everything you can to
gain the slightest advantage. The
importance of taking an addi-
tional trick, when playing at the
same contract by others, is over-
whelming. Bettering them by
even a single trick can give you
as fine a top score on a certain
deal as beating them by hun-
dreds of points can produce on
other deals. Because of this fac-
tor, some plays are worked in
tournaments which would be
futile in rubber bridge.

S A J 9 4
H Q 7 6 4
D 2 2
C Q 3

S Q 10
H K A 6
D K Q J
C 10 6 3

S K 7 3
H A 8
D A 7 4
C A K 8 5 2

S 8 6 5 2
H J 10 8
D 2
C 9 7 4

S Q 10
H K A 6
D K Q J
C 10 6 3

S K 7 3
H A 8
D A 7 4
C A K 8 5 2

S 8 6 5 2
H J 10 8
D 2
C 9 7 4

S Q 10
H K A 6
D K Q J
C 10 6 3

S K 7 3
H A 8
D A 7 4
C A K 8 5 2

S 8 6 5 2
H J 10 8
D 2
C 9 7 4

S Q 10
H K A 6
D K Q J
C 10 6 3

S K 7 3
H A 8
D A 7 4
C A K 8 5 2

S 8 6 5 2
H J 10 8
D 2
C 9 7 4

S Q 10
H K A 6
D K Q J
C 10 6 3

S K 7 3
H A 8
D A 7 4
C A K 8 5 2

S 8 6 5 2
H J 10 8
D 2
C 9 7 4

S Q 10
H K A 6
D K Q J
C 10 6 3

S K 7 3
H A 8
D A 7 4
C A K 8 5 2

S 8 6 5 2
H J 10 8
D 2
C 9 7 4

S Q 10
H K A 6
D K Q J
C 10 6 3

S K 7 3
H A 8
D A 7 4
C A K 8 5 2

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The Chinese YMCA

CHINESE YMCA

An association on the mainland which offers recreation and opportunities for cultural and social gatherings to the mainland Chinese in the Kowloon Branch of the Hong Kong Chinese Young Men's Christian Association.

The Chinese YMCA, Kowloon branch, in Waterloo Road near the junction of Nathan Road, was formed in 1922 when officials of the Hong Kong Chinese YMCA saw the necessity of having such an organisation on the mainland to meet the needs of the increasing population.

Actual planning and construction of the YMCA building did not start until six years later when the present site was purchased with money raised from two donation drives.

As the popularity of the Kowloon Chinese YMCA grew, together with the population, an additional building was erected alongside the "Y's" original building which at that time housed a recreation hall on its ground floor, and offices and dormitories on its other two floors.

During the Japanese occupation the "Y" was turned into a POW camp.

In September 1946 after the liberation, the Kowloon Branch of the Hong Kong Chinese YMCA was first used by the Salvation Army and later as the Police Training School.

June 14, 1948, was an important date in the "Y's" history. On that day, the Government officially returned the "Y" to its original owners.

Today the Kowloon Chinese YMCA is considered one of the few centres of social and cultural gatherings for Chinese mainlanders.

In addition to its religious activities the Chinese "Y" activities include education, social and physical education.

Free schools are run for the poor, as well as special English night schools, Mandarin classes, vocal and harmonica classes and piano classes.

Musical concerts, choirs, a dramatic society, St. John's Ambulance Activities, Boy Scouts, Children's associations and a harmonica choir are some of the

VARIETY THE KEYNOTE IN SHOPS IN KOWLOON

Beautiful materials, useful articles, clever toys abound in the Kowloon shops and for the sportsman a new consignment of cricket boots is available.

At this time of the year the question of gift parcels arises and it is necessary to remember that for the Old Country this matter must receive the earliest attention.

"Glamour" offer an innovation in that Servicemen and their wives may open an account.

G. M. Arthur and Co. have just received a large selection of beautiful silver cigarette boxes and cases in various designs. Their silver tea sets are outstanding. Who wouldn't wish to be a proud owner of such a set and display one in their home? Not forgetting a wide choice of silver candlesticks. It is unnecessary to tell you of all the lovely gifts to be bought in silverware at G. M. Arthur and Co.—a call will satisfy your requirements.

Cheong Hing Store wish to notify customers who have friends overseas that food parcel orders should be placed early. A shipment which will leave here on October 27 will arrive in London on November 27 and it will be the last opportunity before Christmas. An early visit to Cheong Hing Store to choose tinned goods and dried fruit suitable for these parcels would be wise.

Tientsin carpets are world renowned. Ladies, you have an opportunity of purchasing a chemically washed carpet, embossed and in rich new shades. Surprisingly inexpensive. Carpet industries also have a wide selection of bedroom sets at very reasonable prices.

Nylons for overseas

Place your orders for Nylon stockings for overseas. You choose the size and colour and leave the rest to "Glamour." Until you visit this shop you cannot realise the stocks on hand. Idol, Mojud, Dexdale and Kayser. "Glamour" have a new scheme which will be very acceptable for the Services. Husbands and wives may open an account with them. Lovely evening frocks made from the

features under the Social category.

Chinese Boxing, Tai Jih Boxing, basketball teams, and a Volleyball team are features of the "Y's" Physical Education activities.

Recently, the "Y" inaugurated a special feature in the gymnastic field. Weekly Judo classes conducted by a well-known Chinese Judo specialist from Japan are proving popular.

latest materials can be ordered and finished in 24 hours

How difficult it is, you think, to find a Hotel with just that extra comfort. But no, the Grand Hotel is situated in Kowloon, Central, in a quiet neighbourhood, and yet near to the shopping centre. Excellent service and hospitality is made an especial feature as an attraction for guests. Reduced rates for permanent residents.

Where do you obtain the best Chinese linen and lingerie? Why, at Swatow Weng Lee Co., of course! Their linens are of the best quality and the workmanship is the best produced in China. As for lingerie, a nightie made of georgette with beautiful satin applique would thrill any woman, but I'm sure a handkerchief or two, would also be acceptable. Swatow Weng Lee Co. have all your requirements even to ornaments and trinkets in ivory.

Meccano sets and toys are plentiful again at Sunny Co. So many happy hours can be spent with the kiddies by helping to build models from these sets. And the toys, although miniatures, are perfect in construction. Of course Sunny Co. do not forget the babies. They have a wonderful range of soft toys which are attractive as well as hygienic.

For cricketers

Cricketers, we have good news for you. E. C. Fincher has received a stock of white English buckskin boots, with studs or crepe soles, priced at \$43 per pair. The colony-waited patiently for this consignment, so visit E. C. Fincher for these and sports wear and equipment.

"Noodles and Rice" and everything else by Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association, is a Chinese cookery book which will be of interest to many. Most housewives like to be able to say they can make at least one Chinese dish. In this book, which is so easy to follow, there are recipes for the odd Chinese dish, and, if you feel ambitious, for a banquet. The Swindon Book Co. offer a suggestion, as a gift for your friends, who have retired from China. What could be more acceptable than a copy

of "Noodles and Rice" which costs \$10.

At Ninette's

It looks right, wears right and makes one feel well-dressed and quietly sure of oneself, when wearing a model from Ninette. In printed silks, velvets and jersey, for the young or older woman. Slimming day and dinner dresses. For careful personal attention always call on Ninette.

Such flattery! Brocade satin capes are in vogue! Ying Tai Co. have Shanghai tailors for cutting and designing their exquisite evening and cocktail coats of beautiful Chinese brocade. Another attraction are the numerous Japanese obis to be made up to your own design or with the advice of any of Ying Tai Co. expert assistants.

Shopping at the Dairy Farm offers a distinct saving, combine with a good selection of appetising cheeses, and palatable breakfast dishes, Kiltie Kippers, Cod and Haddock Fillets, not forgetting Daisy Butter, which is on sale at all their branches.

MACAO CHINESE CELEBRATE

Macao, October 1.
The Chinese in Macao celebrated the first anniversary of the Chinese Republic with elaborate decorations in most schools and business establishments, which closed for the observance.

Wanchai, opposite Morao, held a lantern procession at night with 1,000 people participating. It was an unprecedented, exciting demonstration.

Guns were fired as part of the celebrations at Wanchai.

Two grenades were reported to have been thrown at decorative scaffolding erected for the occasion in Sun Yat Sen Road, Shekai. No casualties were reported. — Reuter.

CONSUL'S SUICIDE

Los Angeles, October 1.
Oluf Tostrup, aged 48, Norwegian consul at San Pedro—port of Los Angeles—fired a .25 calibre bullet into his temple at Long Beach last night. He was dead on arrival at the Community Hospital, where the police termed it suicide.

Mr. Tostrup is survived by his wife. He joined the consular service in 1933, and came to San Pedro on December 14. Previously he was stationed in Baltimore and New York. — United Press.

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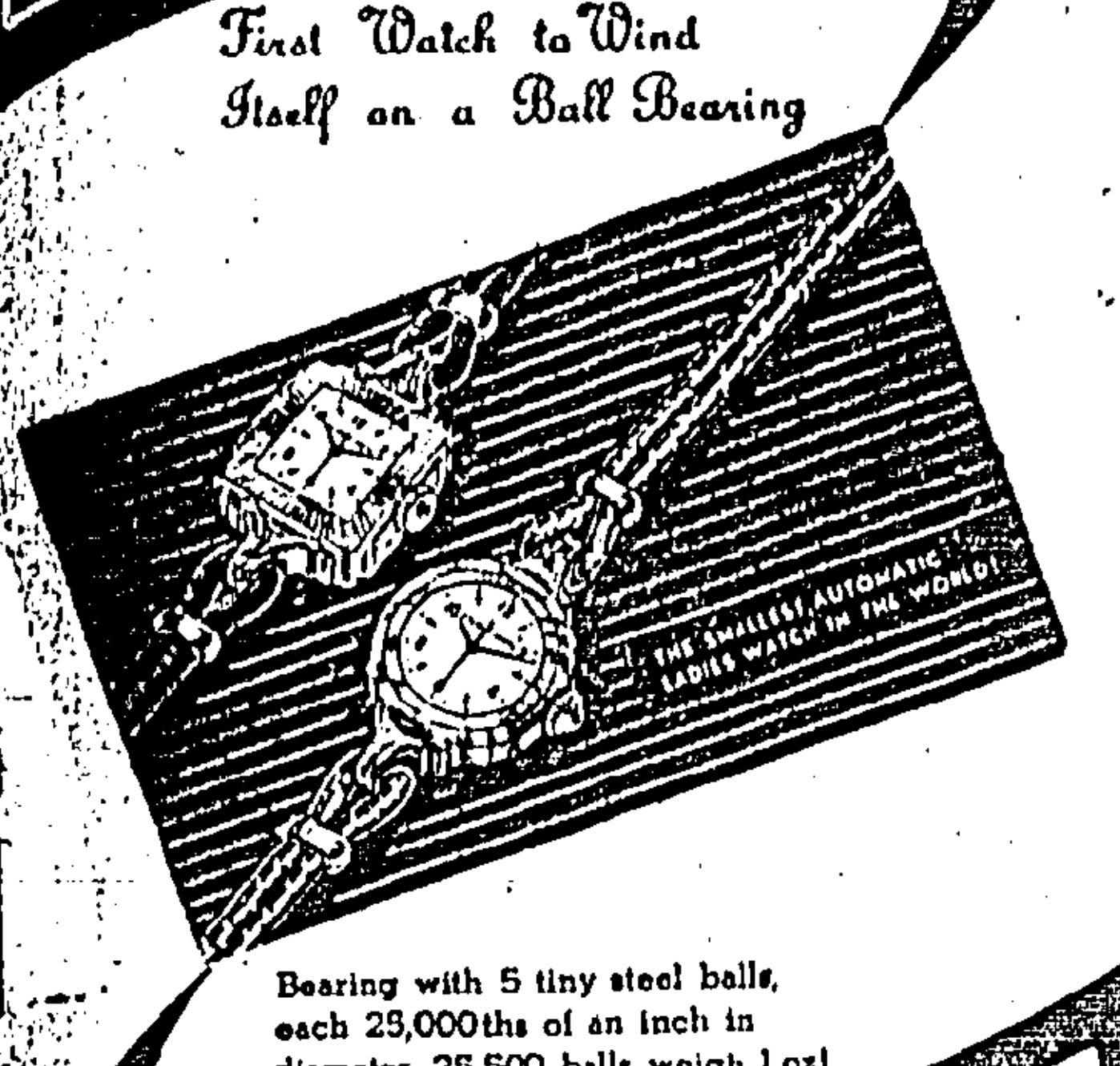
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Traders elated over prospect of early end to Korean war

Trade circles in Hong Kong are elated over the prospect of an early end of the Korean war. Unconditional surrender of the North Koreans is believed to be a foregone conclusion, despite official denial of such up to the present time.

Business men, with a business mentality, expect no further threat of a third world war for at least another 12 months, a good enough breathing space for any business man to make good in a boom period.

Is a boom period expected in trade? The answer is definitely 'yes.' With world prices for most commodities on a non-stop spurt ever since the Korean flare-up three months ago, it has been taken for granted in commercial circles in Hong Kong, as elsewhere in the world, that world war was near.

In Hong Kong prices for all commodities have gone up, but despite this increase merchants are placing orders for replacement, a sure sign that trade circles feel that eventually trouble will break out afresh, and it is better to lay in fresh stocks now.

What has contributed to this change? Again it is no getting away from the inevitable trade barometer of supply and demand. Communist agencies, set up in Hong Kong over the last three months, are reported to exceed 30 in number.

No official status is attached to these agencies. To the commercial world they are just ordinary trading agencies, but those in the "know" are aware that they are agents of the various regional

trade bureaux in China which are, in fact, state monopolies.

No deterrent

These agencies have been quietly buying up whatever essential materials there may be had from Hong Kong's vast stock pile. Export bans on war potentials have been no deterrent. There are always many channels for smuggling which circumvent the law, and the extent of the purchases show how effectively the present agencies get the goods over to the mainland by clandestine means.

Directly as a result of the feverish activities of these agencies acting for the Communist trade bureaux, the vast stock piles which had packed the godowns to the bursting point by four months ago, are now more or less depleted.

Once more orders are being placed for stock lots that can be shipped immediately, but deliveries during the first quarter of 1951 are also being rapidly booked up.

Merchants say the Communists in China are in desperate need of essential materials. The ban on war potentials has had a psychological effect. Local merchants, knowing full well the smuggling channels, are the largest purchasers. A profit of 30 to 40 per cent is in prospect, unless their export channels to the mainland are blocked, and in any case they are hoping that in a few months' time, present restrictions will be lifted.

The transition in China from free trade to a state monopoly has, therefore, not affected trade in so far as Hong Kong is concerned.

Hong Kong merchants say so long as Communist China needs foreign trade, import or export, Hong Kong will remain the channel for such trade, restriction or no restriction. And because they think the Communists want such trade, local trade circles have no fear for the future.

Planning trip to the moon

Paris, October 2.
Fifty scientists of eight nations met yesterday to start planning the first rocket trip to the moon.

They opened a three-day congress at the Sorbonne to organise the world's first association for travel between planets and to exchange information on space flights.

Valentine Cleaver, President of the British Interplanetary Society, said: "It may be 30, 40 or even 50 years hence that men first land on the moon, but we know already that it is possible."—Associated Press.

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Australian recruiting campaign

Melbourne, October 1.
The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert G. Menzies, said in a broadcast tonight that if freedom was to be preserved "we must be ready to defend it not only in Sydney and Melbourne but wherever the attack comes."

Mr. Menzies, who was opening a recruiting campaign for all three Services, said: "Nothing we can do can be more eloquent, nothing could afford better proof of our determination to stand with our friends, than a completely successful enlistment in the Armed Services."

He said the challenge to freedom was a world challenge and its defence must be a world defence.—Reuter.

Communist propaganda in Europe

Tel Aviv, October 1.
Israel's financial troubles have all but halted the importation of American newspapers and magazines and made Russian the predominant foreign language on Israel's newsstands.

The Soviet Union's propaganda campaign here has been given tremendous impetus by Israel's drive to conserve dollars and other hard currencies. Every European language and many of other continents used to be represented at newspaper kiosks here. All were in constant demand, for this nation's citizens come from some 50 different lands.

Today, however, Russian-language periodicals or those printed in Russia in other languages outnumber other foreign printed matter by about two to one. The law of supply and demand has nothing to do with it.

When Israel's foreign exchange problems became acute two years ago, the import of Western books and periodicals was limited to expenditure of US\$6,000 a month. The result has been the virtual disappearance of American publications and newspapers. But the Soviet Union poured its publications into Israel through an agreement with the Israel Government,

LABOUR PLANNING TO CAPTURE RURAL VOTE AT NEXT ELECTIONS

Margate, October 1.
The Labour Party briefed an underground army of barn-door knockers today to capture the farmer's vote at the next general election. Loss of rural votes cost the Socialists heavily in last February's election. Their control of Parliament was reduced to knife-edge thinness.

LABOUR POLICY ON KOREA

Margate, October 1.
Labour Party leaders, meeting here tonight, are expected to issue an important policy document setting out their attitude to the future of Korea and whether the United Nations troops should advance across the 38th Parallel.

Strong differences of opinion are known to exist among Party members on this issue, and there is likely to be a lively debate next Thursday when the new policy statement will come before the Party's Annual Conference here.

Left wingers are expected to launch an open attack on Labour's foreign policy and particularly on the new defence programme.

The conference, which opens tomorrow, may also take an important decision amending the Party's policy on wages, prices and profits.

It was understood today that the 47 resolutions submitted on these subjects—nearly all of them highly critical of the results of the Government's economic policies—have been telecopied into one composite resolution, which calls for stricter control of prices and profits so as to increase the workers' real wages.

The Party's Executive Committee is due to meet tonight to approve the new statement of foreign and defence policy and to decide its attitude to the economic policy question.—Reuter.

by which Soviet publications are paid for in Russian money.

This money is paid into blocked accounts spent in Israel. Despite the number of Russian publications one seldom sees anyone with a Russian newspaper under his arm. But the limited number of British and American publications are passed from reader to reader.—United Press.

Washington keeps eye on Kremlin

New York, October 1.
Time is running out, but American Policy-makers think that Russia may come up with an eleventh hour offer to help end the Korean war salvage some Communist prestige.

Why Russia has not yet made an open move despite the shattering of Communist forces in Korea has surprised some State Department authorities.

In the view of American experts, the Russians now have two possible courses of action: 1. To maintain a strict hands-off attitude and do nothing but shout that the Korean war was started by the United States and its South Korean "puppets" and that the Soviet Union remains the world's peace champion.

2. To attempt to get into final negotiation by offering to prohibit through India the good offices of the Soviet Union to wind up the Korean war. The possibility that India might be approached was heightened by reports that the Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, would oppose any move to send United Nations forces across the 38th Parallel into North Korea. Those reports were in line with information reaching here

from New Delhi and the United Nations headquarters in New York. The real Soviet peace move, officials said, would probably be designed to keep the United Nations occupation forces out of North Korea and thus set up a buffer zone between South Korea and the Manchurian-Soviet border. But they said that a plan of this kind would be unacceptable to the United Nations.

Warning to satellites

Whether or not Russia decides on a last-minute manoeuvre, officials here believe that the Soviet has suffered an extremely serious blow to its prestige—and that of Communism—in the Korean debacle.

The Soviet decision not to back up its puppet when the fighting became tough is regarded here as a

may improve their chances with the farmers. Wet weather caused a poor harvest this summer and autumn. By spring, they reason, a hard winter will be over and the farmers will be at their optimistic best, when the hopeful planting of new crops has been completed.—Associated Press.

Two separate sessions in advance of tomorrow's opening of the Party's Annual Conference brought election agents and Party organisers from all corners of Britain to hear the new strategy.

Conference delegates, Members of Parliament, candidates for the next election, and paid Party agents met for a briefing in political warfare by Mr. Herbert Morrison, Deputy Prime Minister and Party strategist.

Mr. Morrison advised a new, hard-headed, ruthless drive, an informed source said after the closed session.

Certain seats are so solidly Conservative, Mr. Morrison advised, that it is a waste of time and money to battle hard for them. They must be marked off as lost.

But there are whole handfuls of rural seats which Labour lost only very narrowly last February. There, he said, is where the battle must be concentrated.

"Guerrilla war"

The farmer, he added, is not going to be won over to Socialism by street corner harangues, parades, bonfires, banners, and loudspeaker trucks.

Instead, Mr. Morrison advised, the hard core of loyal Party workers must wage a sort of guerrilla warfare on every opposition or doubtful voter.

Tackle them singly in conversations, he urged. Knock on doors. Talk with the wives. Do not hesitate to go in the barn or out to the field. Pitch hay with the farmers if necessary to talk to them—but talk to every one of them, Mr. Morrison said.

This sort of intensive cultivation of votes won the Socialists an overwhelming majority in the 1945 election. Lack of it last February left the Party with only 314 seats out of the 625 in the House of Commons.

A grievance

Workers are still restive about tied cottages, which force them to leave their homes if they leave their present jobs for ones across the road. They want the tied cottage abolished. They want better homes, better pay, and piped water.

Loud cries of distress over the failure so far to achieve these ends were heard at today's conference.

Mr. Morrison indicated the Government is ready to meet those complaints from the rural areas now that it has accomplished its major plans for State ownership of industry. Strategists believe a willingness to meet these demands will help influence the farm vote. They also consider that timing the election for next Spring—the likeliest date so far mentioned—

clear warning to other satellites that once they undertake a military venture at Moscow's urging they may be left out in the cold. This fact, officials said, may dampen the enthusiasm of other Communist leaders who may have been dreaming of military ventures in Europe and Asia.

The State Department looks for the Communists to start a new propaganda campaign against alleged conspiratorial aims of the United States for world domination through the United Nations. In anticipation of this campaign, the State Department's Voice of America was already started telling North Korean listeners that the United States has no desire to establish military bases in Korea.—United Press.

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KOREA DISILLUSIONS EUROPE'S COMMUNISTS

Washington, October 1.

The sudden collapse of Communist resistance in Southern Korea this week is reported to have caused a wave of confusion, doubt and disillusionment among Communist adherents in Central Europe.

Observers here believe this may be behind the mounting surge of civil disturbances staged by Communist leaders as a "show of force" in Austria and Germany.

Senators urge Korea advance

Washington, October 1. Senator Styles Bridges (Republican, New Hampshire) and Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (Democrat, Wyoming) have urged that the United Nations forces cross the 38th Parallel in Korea to defeat the Communist forces completely.

Both Senators said in a television broadcast last night that the Parallel was nothing more than an imaginary line and should not be permitted to stand in the way of establishing all Korea as a free and independent country.

"I certainly do not want to see us stop at the 38th Parallel," Senator Bridges said. He added that the Communists would form a new army so that the United Nations would have to keep military forces in South Korea indefinitely to prevent another Communist invasion.

Senator O'Mahoney agreed. He said that he had recommended to both the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, and Mr. Warren Austin, the United States representative in the United Nations, that "we should not be a party to the Communists dropping the Iron Curtain at the 38th Parallel."

During a question period, Senator Bridges was asked if he thought that the United Nations forces should continue on through the area into Manchuria.

He replied that the job of defeating the North Koreans should be completed before any other military operations were planned.

Senator O'Mahoney cautioned against any use of United States military power to wage a so-called preventive war.

Both Senators agreed that even after the Korean conflict was over the United States must remain armed and prepared for a long time to come.—Reuter.

Call for "set of principles"

New York, October 1. The "Herald-Tribune" today called for a set of principles, to which free nations would adhere, as a foundation which can enable the United Nations to answer questions posed by Formosa, by Indo-China and by other points under the shadow of Soviet imperialism.

"The normal and physical elements of strength in international affairs have been diversely defined by various nations at various times," said the "Herald-Tribune."

"But it is all too plain that the free world must find a way to reconcile these differences now—or the situation of strength created so painfully and at such a cost of lives in Korea will make only a limited contribution to the preservation of freedom and peace."

The "Tribune" suggested as a nucleus of collaboration the United States statement of basic foreign policies—"no preventive war, no division of the world into spheres of influence, no submission to threat of aggression, 'helping to create situations of strength in many parts of the world,' and enhancing the authority of the United Nations."

For three days this week, Communist mobs—some totalling 50,000 strikers—roamed the streets of Vienna and Linz, seizing public buildings and blocking rail lines.

Although the Communists said they were protesting demonstrations, the three Western High Commissioners formally charged that Russia inspired the demonstrations to embarrass the Government and interfere with police attempts to quell riots.

Allied and local Governments were preparing for another outbreak of disturbances in Western Germany this week-end as German Communist plans for organized demonstrations were uncovered.

Tension began to increase there when Eastern Zone Communists slowed truck traffic into Berlin from the normal 12 to two trucks per hour through check points.

Thirty thousand youths trained by Communist agitators were reported to have filtered into the Western Zones in preparation for demonstrations, planned principally for Berlin and nine other cities.

Test of strength

Anti-Communist Dr. Kurt Schumacher, leader of the Socialist Democratic Party, said the Communists were out to test the strength of the German police.

Government leaders in the Ruhr area put 19,000 police on the alert and the British zone authorities rushed two battalions of troops into the Ruhr to meet threatened trouble.

In Berlin, Erich Honnecker, leader of the Communist Free German Youth organization, ordered disruption of Western Zone meetings planned for the week-end to observe the proclamation of the new constitution, inauguration of the German statute for Western Berlin and opening of the Berlin industries fair.

Meanwhile, in Italy and France, preparations were being made for Communist uprisings or sabotage in the event of general war.

The "civilian army" to be formed in Italy was considered of particular importance because of the strength of the Italian Communists and because Italy's Army and Carabinieri (State Police) are limited to 250,000 men under the peace treaty.

The organization in France will be called the "territorial guard" composed of both Army and civilian personnel.

"Peace campaign"

While rioting and demonstrations were taking place in Europe, the Communist de facto in Korea seems to have stimulated a "new peace campaign" by the Russians.

Recent despatches passing through Moscow censorship indicate that the Soviet Union is considering an overall peace proposal for Korea, probably to be launched in the United Nations General Assembly, where the Russian spokesmen have desisted from their usually inflammatory speeches.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Jacob Malik, caused considerable Western speculation on the extent of the Russian peace programme when he told a group of Ameri-

can backers of the Stockholm peace petition that he favoured a meeting of the American and Russian chiefs of state, disarmament under international inspection, and promised that Russia would not be the first to use the atomic bomb.

Moscow Radio also emphasised the Russian desire for "peace" and claimed that the Soviet Union was ready "to negotiate... a stable peace in Asia and in Europe."—United Press.

Warning on profiteering in rearming

Arras, October 1. M. Guy Mollet, the French Minister in charge of Council of Europe Affairs and Secretary-General of the French Socialist Party, said here today that his party is resolutely opposed to workers shoulderin the costs of rearmament.

"We shall request the Government to forbid profiteering from the arms programme," he declared.

"We do not agree that we are faced with the dilemma of guns or butter—investments, houses and schools instead of tanks and planes."

M. Mollet called for international agreements controlling sales and prices of raw materials.

"The contribution of each country should be based on its resources," he said.

M. Mollet, who was inaugurating a Festival Hall, warned the gathering that liberties were today dangerously menaced.

"We do not say Bolshevism is bound to make war. The grave thing is that the very principles of Bolshevism do not forbid war as a means of assuring its development and finally its domination over all the peoples."

"That is why a common defensive system is a sheer necessity."

"A defensive economy against war is a State economy, but it is justified only if accompanied by social progress. These are the reasons and the conditions of our participation in the Government."

"It will be necessary for our friends everywhere to understand that short of making our whole edifice collapse, our effort must be limited to what is possible and just," M. Mollet said.

The French military security effort must be fitted into the general French economic picture. There can be no question of stopping investments or reconstruction."—Reuter.

Auckland, October 1. New Zealand soldiers and civilians raided the Auckland Communist Party Office this afternoon, smashing in the door, breaking up furniture and ripping up files. Several Communists stayed in an adjoining committee room. The litter of ripped-up documents was ankle-deep on the floor.—Reuter.

Zoo gorilla on the loose

Chicago, October 1. Lincoln Park Zoo's 580-pound gorilla, Bushman, escaped from his cage and for two hours roamed the monkey house today until keepers drove him back by dangling a garter snake in front of his face.

A dozen armed policemen stood by as keepers tried to coax and threaten the gorilla into the cage from which his escape is a mystery.

The sight of the garter snake sent him scampering into his cage with a frightened roar.—Associated Press.

ULSTERS OFF TO KOREA

Liverpool, October 1. Eight hundred British troops—many of them openly unhappy at being recalled from civilian jobs for war service—sailed for Korea on board the troopship Empire Pride today.

They comprise the First Battalion, Royal Ulster Rifle Regiment.

Clustered around the War Minister, John Stuchey, at the dockside, many asked anxiously, "How long shall we be away?"

"There is no answer to that question, although of course the position is more encouraging for you now," the War Minister replied.

About half the battalion are Regular Army men. Half are reservists, married men who had settled down to civilian occupations after World War II.

Some of the reservists described themselves as "cheered off" at having been recalled to service. The average age is about 30.

One Rifleman, who was recalled from a police job, declared, "The police authorities tried to keep me when I got my papers in August. Surely they are more hard up for policemen than they are for soldiers in Korea."

Most of the Regular Army men in the contingent were in high spirits in contrast to the reservists.

The unit sailed under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. H. Carson.

The Battalion had travelled to Liverpool from their training quarters at Colchester, Essex.—Associated Press and Reuter.

CHINESE RED UNDERGROUND IN FORMOSA SMASHED

Taipei, October 1. The Chinese Nationalist Political Department chief said today that the surrender of the Communist underground in Formosa, Kuo-shih, and more than 400 subordinates has broken up the Red underground in Formosa.

The Department chief, Chiang Ching-kuo, released confessions in which Hung was alleged to have stated that the Reds built a vast sabotage underground network in the Far East with the aim of softening up Formosa for the Communists and undermining the American and British position.

Hung said the network was directed by the Liaison Bureau of the Communist Central Executive Committee set up in August, 1949, at Peking.

Hung's confession showed that the Communist Politburo set the invasion deadline of last May for an invasion of Formosa.—United Press.

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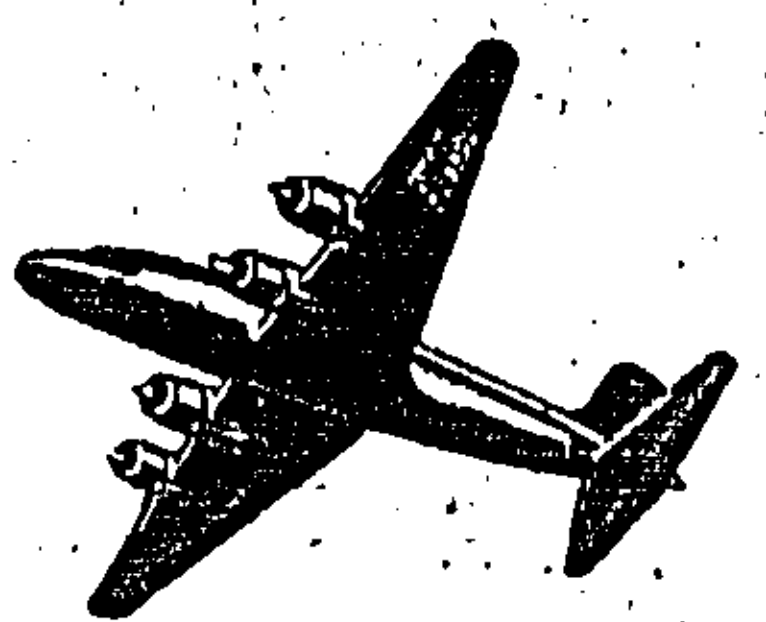
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**NEW PHASE IN
KOREA**

Nobody is likely to make the mistake of regarding Mr. Chou En-lai's statement in Peking as a warlike trumpet-blast. It merely shows the way the wind is blowing—a tilting at windmills whose direction has been the subject of delicate negotiations behind the scenes: China, he said, would not stand idle "should imperialism want only to invade the territory of its neighbour"—North Korea. We have no doubt Peking would continue to say quite a lot about it.

But if it wants a peaceful settlement, and not a full-scale prolongation of the campaign, it may be supposed that it will also do everything in its power to persuade those Korean Communists who are still clamouring for war to the death to conform to the basic necessities of a peaceful settlement. Certain things have to be done. They must and will be done if peace, unity, public order and recovery are to come to Korea. If it can be done without involving further sacrifices by the American forces, so much the better.

The call for surrender has gone out: a full response is necessary, and Peking is in a strong position to help the United Nations get it. But whatever the risks, it is essential to see the job through to thorough completion. That remains true whether the task is conceived from the viewpoint of the defeat of aggression or from that of the essential interests of the Korean people. They have passed through an ordeal no less terrible because it was so brief. In three short months the Land of the Morning Calm has been through an upheaval unknown for centuries. Indeed they have suffered more in this conflict than in the invasion of Hideyoshi which lasted for years.

Modern warfare scatters people and destroys villages in a manner incomparably more terrible than any wars save those of the Mongol Hordes' earlier days of ruthless destruction. The sooner there is real peace and the sooner the tremendous task of recovery is begun the better for everybody, and not least for the Chinese across the border. It will be noted that in his Order of the Day to the armed forces on the first anniversary of the new Government, General Chu Teh—when stressing the need of strong armed forces—summoned them to be ready to fight for the liberation of Taiwan, the Pescadores and Tibet, but did not include Korea.

The United Nations is being asked to appoint a new Commission to supervise the establishment of a unified, independent, democratic Korean Government, with provisions for relief, and rehabilitation. The resolution laying down plans for the future of Korea is sponsored in the Political Committee by Britain, Australia, and Pakistan, among other countries. It proposes that steps be taken to ensure stability throughout Korea; that all action be taken under United Nations auspices to set up the new unified Government; that UN forces should not remain in Korea except so far as is necessary to achieve stability and fair elections; and that relief and rehabilitation measures be

determined by the General Assembly, on the basis of the recommendations of the Social and Economic Council, as soon as possible after the interim Committee begins to function.

The political phase of a problem like that of Korea is often more difficult than the military phase. It will certainly take more time to work out all the details than General MacArthur's astoundingly rapid campaign. It has been said that the United Nations' victory has changed the whole balance of world affairs. That is a tremendous claim. And it is true now, and can be confirmed, if the present opportunity is exploited firmly but wisely by the processes of peace and diplomacy. The more we can allow force to wait on events in Korea the stronger our position elsewhere in the world, and the greater the discouragement of a repetition of the Communist experiment.

The prestige of the Democracies has gained greatly, and that of the Kremlin has been reduced. The gain is thus a double one. Now we can get together out of strength and not weakness and work for a realistic, just and speedy settlement, not merely of Korea but also of Formosa and the vexed question of Chinese representation in the United Nations. Great ideas, backed by great resources of mind, money and material, are fermenting in the free democracies—the creation of a new partnership between East and West, and co-operation in the task of establishing a new prosperity and widespread development in Asia. Korea makes urgent what had been largely in the realm of imagination, and out of evil will come great good.

A boxer tells his ring secrets—No. 2:

FIGHTING IS MY LIFE

By Ted Broadribb

I always read every word I could about fighting, and always got as close to the boxing game as I could. One wet day, when the boy who wanted to be a bricklayer couldn't work, he found his way into a twopenny seat at the old Canterbury Music Hall to see the picture of Jimmy Britt and Battling Nelson.

Simple

Yes, it was as simple as that. A twopenny seat took me into boxing, for a man named Albert Stallion tapped me on the shoulder and asked me if I would go into an 8th div. competition at the Cornwall Boxing Club, near Waterloo Station.

He said he had heard of my numerous fights—who hadn't?—and thought I would stand a chance. I won the competition, knocking-out my first two opponents in the first round, and the final in the second round.

I won a cup. I was as proud as I could be—although it can't have cost more than three and sixpence. I hurried to Dad's local, the Queen Anne in South Street, to show it off. And in less time than it took to knock out my first opponent one of the handles was off.

I entered more novice competitions. It was valuable experience for a youngster who wanted to learn the game. It didn't bring in much money, though. Once, at the old Wonderland, I reached the semi-final after three fights, and got five bob.

That was the beginning of a little life-time, an active ring career which lasted only just over two years but which gave Young Snowball, my ring name, a knock-out victory over Georges Carpentier—the only Englishman to achieve that feat, and which later took me into the stormy world of managing, refereeing, match-making and promoting.

Making good

I'm 60 now, so my association with the fight game dates for something like 45 years. There have been plenty of ups and downs. Knock-outs were handed out to me in the ring on only very rare occasions, but I've been on the floor many times in other ways. I've always come back fighting, and I hope I always will.

I've had a fighter going the distance in New York's Yankee Stadium for boxing's most glittering prize, the heavyweight championship of the world. The man who rules the roost in the next division, Freddy Mills, is also in my charge.

I'm going to tell you how I helped them there, along with the interesting sidelights in the career of the little Londoner who didn't really have a chance—but made good just the same.

What's in a name? Nothing, maybe, but when you get one in the boxing business, good or bad, it just sticks. There are plenty of oldtimers who are more likely to know me even today as Young Snowball than just as Ted Broadribb.

determined by the General Assembly, on the basis of the recommendations of the Social and Economic Council, as soon as possible after the interim Committee begins to function.

The political phase of a problem like that of Korea is often more difficult than the military phase. It will certainly take more time to work out all the details than General MacArthur's astoundingly rapid campaign. It has been said that the United Nations' victory has changed the whole balance of world affairs. That is a tremendous claim. And it is true now, and can be confirmed, if the present opportunity is exploited firmly but wisely by the processes of peace and diplomacy. The more we can allow force to wait on events in Korea the stronger our position elsewhere in the world, and the greater the discouragement of a repetition of the Communist experiment.

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Now that America is at last ready, an event has in the meanwhile occurred which has complicated very greatly the whole problem of treaty-making with Japan. This is of course the arrival of the Communist Government in Peking as the evident, established government of China. Obviously there is no country in the world which can claim to have such a lively interest in Japan as China. Will a peace treaty with Japan make much sense if it is negotiated without reference to China and in the face of Chinese protests?

As long as the government of China was in the hands of the Kuomintang, America would have agreed that China must be associated with any effective peace negotiations with Japan. But it will not even recognise the Peking government. There does not seem any possibility that it will do so in the very near future.

So much bitterness has now grown up between America and

What few of them could tell you—in fact, I doubt whether any of them could—was how I got that name in my fighting days. I'll tell you.

When I told Albert Stallion I would fight in the 8 stone 4 pound competition at Cornwall Boxing Club, the one I referred to last week, I said: "I'll go in the name of Ted Wyatt."

I was announced as Ted Wyatt, but the crowd were not slow to notice that I was the brother of Bill, who boxed as "Snowball" of Wulworth, just because he had a white patch about the size of half-a-crown on the back of his head.

"Snowball"

So instead of the people shouting "Come on, Ted," it was "Come on, young Snowball." It didn't sound so bad, either, so Young Snowball it remained.

I actually started boxing in 1909, and by October of that year they were talking of me in the same breath as the best of the bantam-weights, but it was strange that after my novice competition days, keen as I was to get into the fight game, I started once more only by accident.

Somewhat I had to get in to a show at Manor Place Baths, Wulworth. Young Nipper of Bermondsey was fighting there, so what better than that I should be his bag carrier? I was, and when a fighter called Fox who was to have boxed George Peters didn't show up, I was asked to take his place. I didn't hesitate, although I couldn't say I was really very pleased about it, just then but I went in, and in my first full contest over six rounds, the referee gave the verdict as a draw.

I won my next fifteen fights on the run, stopping my opponents in nine of them, and then I lost to Frank Rhodes over 15 rounds at King's Hall. Five more victories followed, and then came the contest which gave me the satisfaction that was denied many an English fighter in later years—stopping Georges Carpentier.

I've heard it said that I was near the end of a long fighting career when I fought the Frenchman, and that he was only a kid. I wasn't exactly a veteran, for I was only a few months over twenty-one that night at the Tivoli in Paris in April 1910, when I stopped him in four rounds.

Carpentier had had a lot of fights, too—actually more than I had had, and it wasn't my fault if he had tried to pack them into too short a space of time. Here's what the Paris correspondent of "Boxing" had to say about it at the time:

"Carpentier has been boxing only about a year, but in that time he has been asked to fight nearly 30 battles. Just imagine the folly of it all! True, the lad only lost about four of them, but by the time he is 20 years of age he will be all in. To quicken the state of things, he is now being pitted against champions, I verily believe that if anyone offered his manager a match with Jim Driscoll he would take it on."

Trotted out

"Well, Snowball was trotted out, and in spite of advice Georges Carpentier was allowed to be led to the slaughter, even as the proverbial lamb. Nearly all the French lad's usual cleverness was conspicuous by its absence on this night."

"Some of it came out in the first round, but in that round it dawned on him that he had met his master. From that instant the lad was beaten, and although knocked down time after time, nine, and bleeding, this precocious and plucky youngster got up and resumed the fray.

"Why his manager waited until the fourth round to throw up the sponge I do not know. However, seeing that his protégé did not have a look-in, he did at last saw fit to stop the combat."

He continued: "The English lad boxed in great style, and deserved his victory, yet all sympathy was for the handsome slip

of a boy named Georges Carpentier. They are spoiling him, sure! They didn't spoil him, and no one is happier than I that Georges went on to make that critic eat his words, and to become a very great fighter. Actually, in less than a month the same writer was saying kind things about me when I was on my way to America for the first of many trips, although it was my only visit there as an active performer. He wrote:

"Few will realise when he lands in New York that the meek-looking boy is going to make things hum a bit out there. For months I tried to get this young boxer a fight in Paris, without success. Never heard of him, the promoters said. 'Any other of those English cans, I suppose?'

"It would have been easier to look for banknotes on the pavements of Paris than further attempts to get Young Snowball a match. But Dan McKettrick, who seems to wield a sceptre of power at Wonderland, got Snowball an engagement with Carpentier. The English lad made a deuce of a mess of his French adversary, and now he's on the way to America. Here's the very best of luck, young 'un!"

Sequel to trip

Of my fights there, and subsequent ones, more later; but I can't tell the opportunity pass without letting you of the sequel to my Atlantic trip. I had been in the King's Royal Rifles since 1905, as a militiaman. I joined only because things were tough in the barrow business selling bananas, and I thought it was a good way of getting a few bob. The Barnett Militia, they called us, because recruits' training was done there. It did me a lot of good, and after the training there were times when I thought I could have won a marathon race. But I made the mistake of thinking that the Army would be interested in my sort of fighting. I skipped a summer's camp to go to America, and when I reported the next summer I got 21 days "jankers" as a default.

(To be continued)

TRUMAN AND JAPAN

By "Windrush,"
Special
correspondent

President Truman's statement that America's mind was now made up about Japan has excited less interest in London than might have been expected. It has been very little discussed in the press. Partly this is because Britain has decided some time ago its own attitude towards Japan. It feels that there will be no great difficulty in reconciling its own views with those of America. Nevertheless, the President's statement does raise problems which ought to be considered afresh in the present circumstances of the world.

In the past it was Britain which was pressing for an early treaty with Japan. It foresaw the revival of Japanese nationalism. It expected that all kinds of difficulties might arise if the negotiation of the treaty was postponed and a strong national feeling had grown up in Japan against the occupation.

Britain had reached full agreement with the Commonwealth countries about their general policy towards Japan as early as the Canberra Conference in the autumn of 1947. It has on several subsequent occasions reviewed the situation with the Dominions, and the Commonwealth view has been brought up to date.

There was thus a certain amount of vexation at the continuing delays of the Americans to state their ideas. An American draft treaty was promised for consideration at the Colombo Commonwealth Conference, last January. It was not forthcoming. Everybody knew that the delays were due to differences of opinion about the military terms of the treaty between the American State Department and the Department of Defence.

Complication

Now that America is at last ready, an event has in the meanwhile occurred which has complicated very greatly the whole problem of treaty-making with Japan. This is of course the arrival of the Communist Government in Peking as the evident, established government of China. Obviously there is no country in the world which can claim to have such a lively interest in Japan as China. Will a peace treaty with Japan make much sense if it is negotiated without reference to China and in the face of Chinese protests?

As long as the government of China was in the hands of the Kuomintang, America would have agreed that China must be associated with any effective peace negotiations with Japan. But it will not even recognise the Peking government. There does not seem any possibility that it will do so in the very near future.

So much bitterness has now grown up between America and

the Communist government in China: that even if there were now a formal establishment of diplomatic relations it would be a long time before there was a sufficiently cordial atmosphere for the delicate negotiations required to reach agreement over Japan. And there is of course the additional difficulty that the Peking government is the ally of Russia, which has throughout made it known that it will have nothing to do with the kind of treaty which America and Britain wish to make with Japan.

The American and British proposal has been to make the treaty by means of the Far Eastern Commission at Washington. The Russian view is that it must be made by the Council of Foreign Ministers. In the Council, the Russians can exercise a veto; in the Commission they cannot, and a majority decision prevails. Almost certainly the Peking government will associate itself with the Russian view.

New bitterness

The consequence of all this seems to be that, if a treaty is to be made now, it must be one from which Russia and China are excluded, or from which they exclude themselves. There may be no great harm in this. But it will cause new bitterness in China. It will drive China into closer association with Russia. For these reasons, one view held in London is that the treaty, now that it has been left so long, would best be delayed at least until Communist China has got over its hurdles and has been admitted into the United Nations.

There is little criticism in London of the actual content of the treaty which American proposes. It is to be a very generous treaty, favouring generosity in agreements with defeated enemies. History has shown that it often, but by no means always, pays a handsome dividend.

In this respect, London will respond more favourably to the American plan than will Canberra. People in England do not fail to understand Australia's very natural alarm over the prospect of a revived Japan. They know that it is much easier for America and Britain, so many thousands of miles away from Japan, to be "generous" than it is for Australia, whose escape from invasion in the last war was such a narrow one.

The disagreement with Australia, if there is to be one, will arise not over questions of general sentiment towards the Japanese. It will be over the method by which to ensure security. The American and British thesis is that all attempts in the past to enforce the demilitarisation of the country by treaty have in the

long run broken down. The demilitarised country has chosen a favourable moment to tear up its treaties, and nobody has been able to do anything about it. The proper course, says America, is therefore to try to win Japan as a friend.

Risks involved

Nobody can deny that there are risks. Nationalism in Japan is a volcanic thing. Whatever the appearances in Japan today, there must be a deep and instinctive desire for revenge for Hiroshima. There will be the standing danger of a coalescence of Japanese nationalism and Japanese communism. Just as Communism in China sapped Chiang Kai-shek by representing him as an American puppet, so in Japan it will seek to discredit any Japanese government which seeks to carry out honourably its treaty with America.

These are dangers. They must be recognised. The Western countries must have a policy to overcome them. But the way to guard against them is not by punitive provisions in the peace treaty, which in the long run would prove ineffective and unenforceable. It is by a vigilant, imaginative Far Eastern policy.

Good Morning

"Russian leaders 'selfish'." Oh, come now, let's be a little more restrained in our language.

Coming movie attractions, according to one advert, include "Santa Fe."

This is not quite Fe.

Shaw complains about being given too many baths in hospital. The matron is not too perturbed. She is sure it will all come out in the wash.

"Attractive sailors have a new kind of well, which lifts down below the chin in a ruff for eating, drinking or smoking purposes."

Or, of course, for yelling defiance at the enemy.

Cobbler's wife has triplets. When that happens to a woman, it can shoemaker very proud.

Indigestible definition from the "Reader's Digest."

"Profound... From the Latin 'pro', 'before', and 'pono', 'place'." So far I haven't found the place.

With a third world war hovering near, the democracies will have to Chou the foreign minister's remarks over very carefully.

Business man just returned from a trip to America tells me that the price they charge for haircuts over there is sheer robbery.

These threatened strikes in Britain's main seaports are not unexpected. They are, in fact, quite orthodox.

Big poster erected in Nathan Road yesterday read:

"Sabu-in
"The Thife of Bagdad."

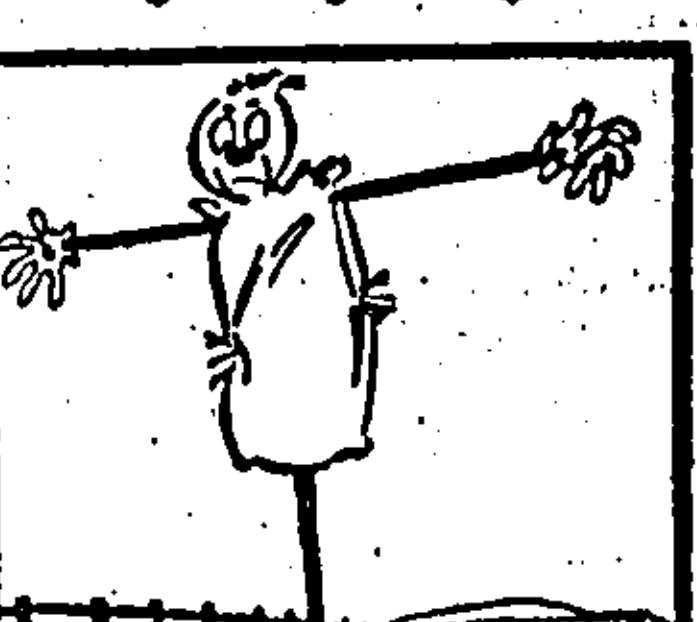
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Sir Thomas Blamey receives his Field Marshal's baton from the Australian Governor-General (William John McKell), at Heidelberg Military Hospital, Melbourne. At centre is Lady Blamey. (Associated Press Photo).

CANADIAN FORCE FOR EUROPE?

Kingston, Ontario, October 1. The Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, said today that Canada would be willing to send her special army force of 10,000 men to Europe as part of an Atlantic Pact force.

He qualified the statement by saying, "provided the Korean incident is successfully terminated before too long a time has elapsed, the special force would be available for service as part of a deterrent police in Europe. If employment there would fit in actively with the joint plans."

It was the first official public declaration that Canada would be ready to send manpower to Europe.

The Prime Minister, who was addressing the Royal Military College Club last night, warned that the Western Powers' great fort might go on for many years. It was an effort, he said, to go on going to hurt because it is obvious that some of our personal wants are going to have to go unsatisfied for the time being.

Mr. St. Laurent did not discount Korea entirely as a potential destination for the special force. But he indicated that there was no intention of disbanding the force because the Korean war was ending.

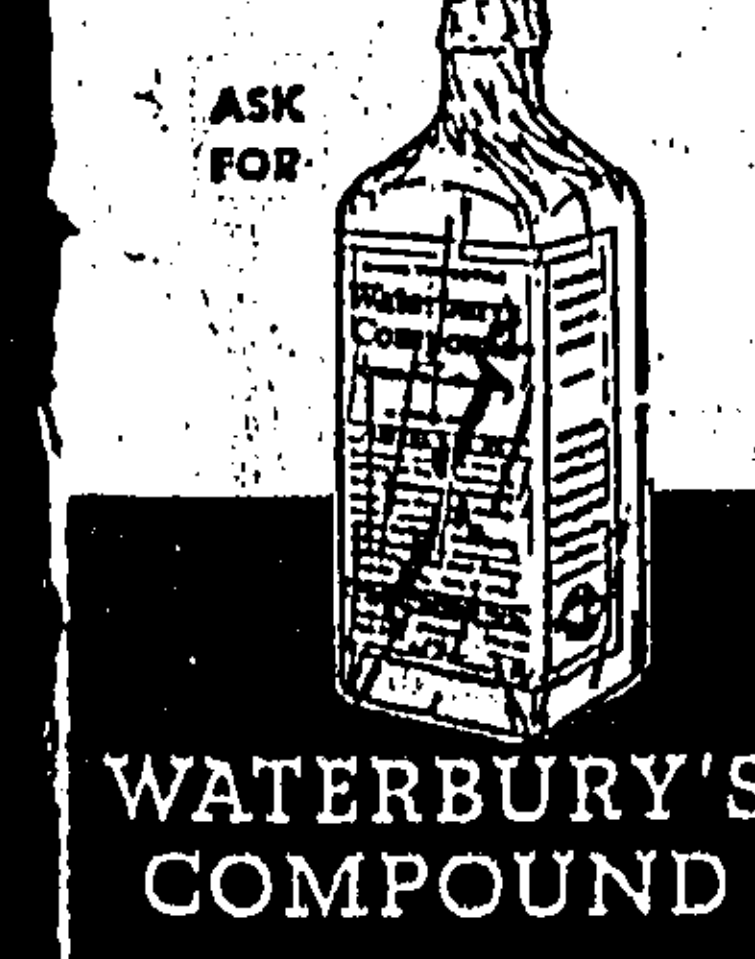
"The most important obstacle to the creation in Europe of an extensive 'garrison' force is the shortage of equipment and of the capacity to produce equipment, weapons and supplies," he said.

On the world situation in general, Mr. St. Laurent said, "The gloomy outlook, in an optimistic mood, the abilities of a third world war."

Canada must face the fact that it must prepare. "In building up her strength, Canada must never forget that our primary purpose is to prevent war and that the prevention of war may require many years of sustained effort."—Reuter.

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Peking leader's talk to London gathering

London, October 1. Mr. Liu Ning-ye, Vice-Chairman of the All-China Labour Federation, told about 1,000 people in London tonight that for the first time in 5,000 years China had been organised into one enormous monolithic whole. It was this solid political foundation, he said, that gave them the confidence that they could defeat American Imperialism.

Airport returned to Germans

Hamburg, October 1. Hamburg airport, one of the largest and most modern in Europe, was returned to German administration today by the British authorities.

The air-technical side will still be handled by British civil aviation personnel, while German officials are in charge of administration and upkeep.

In a brief ceremony on the flying field this morning, the West German Republic and Hamburg flags were displayed there for the first time.

The British Land Commissioner, Dr. John K. Durlop, described the transfer as another milestone towards an independent Germany. Hamburg officials thanked him for the excellent condition in which the airport was handed over.

Hamburg is connected by air with other parts of Europe, New York and the Near East. It is an important link on the route to Scandinavia.—Associated Press.

ROME CEREMONY

Vatican City, October 1. About 100,000 pilgrims from all over the world tonight joined the Pope in St. Peter's Basilica in veneration of the Blessed Maria de Matteis, a 19th Century Italian nun who was beatified earlier today.

Foundress of the Order of the "Adoration," she was the fourth nun to be beatified during this Holy Year.

Instant cures of a 14-year-old girl Nicolina Corciulo, from a village near Brindisi, and a peasant's wife, Ada Nardetto, from near Viterbo, represented at today's ceremonies the two miracles accepted by the Catholic Church as having been achieved through the Blessed Maria's intercession.

Beatification is the first step towards the canonisation of a Saint.—Reuter.

Sharp criticism of U.S. intervention in Korea

Durban, October 1. Sharp criticism of American military intervention in Korea to "bring freedom to the people with wholesale massacres and bombs" was made today by Mr. Jobi Singh, General Secretary of the Natal Indian Congress.

He told a special session of Congress that "these savagery of Democracy find it necessary to travel thousands of miles to fight for freedom, while in their own country race discrimination—particularly against Negroes—and a campaign against civil liberties continues unabated."

"In the British territories of Africa and Asia, movements for national independence are ruthlessly suppressed while British troops join with their American allies in Korea allegedly to bring freedom to Koreans."

Mr. Liu was addressing a meeting called by the Britain-China Friendship Association in celebration of the first year of the Republic.

In four years' fighting, the People's Army, though greatly outnumbered, had destroyed more than 8,000,000 Kuomintang troops, Mr. Liu claimed. Chiang Kai-shek and his war lords had been removed from the backs of the Chinese people forever.

The Chinese people had paid a great price for this hard-won struggle. But only in carrying out the revolution to the end could they build their future.

Mr. Liu said that the industrial output of publicly-owned enterprises in North-East China had already this year surpassed last year's record by 93 per cent. The agricultural output was 37 per cent more than the previous year.

Not only was there no more unemployment in the North East but they were now suffering from lack of manpower. China's economy had taken a turn for the better. China need no longer import food.

As for cotton, the most important raw material for her light industry, she expected to be self-sufficient in one or two years.

"When China becomes prosperous," Mr. Liu added, "it will benefit the whole world."

"With the rudimentary foundation of industrialisation, the appetite of 475,000,000 people for certain kinds of foreign goods will grow enormously."

"As Mr. Tse-tun has said 'We want to do business'. Our conditions for doing business are simply and firmly: equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect, territorial integrity and sovereignty."

Over 100,000,000 Chinese had already signed the Stockholm Peace Appeal, Mr. Liu said. "As we oppose Japanese Imperialism," he added, "so we oppose the attempt of American Imperialism to conquer the world with their dollars and blackmail. We are convinced that the final bankruptcy of American Imperialism is as inescapable as that of Japanese Imperialism."—Reuter.

"The great tragedy is that the UN, set up five years ago with the aim of preserving world peace and helping backward countries attain independence, has been turned into a worldwide agency of imperialism, particularly of the United States Government."

"South Africa's own contribution to the defence of Democracy in Korea, loudly proclaimed by the Government, is out of place when compared with the rule of despotism which the Nationalists have now established in this country."

"India has made it known that she would not bolster up imperialism either in Asia or Africa. Her efforts to have the new Chinese People's Republic take the place of the discredited non-existent Chiang Kai-shek regime had revived the hopes of millions throughout the world in the future of the UN."

"China's 450,000,000, in alliance with India's four hundred millions, could play a decisive role in the struggle against imperialism and for world peace."—Associated Press.

DOCKERS THREATEN NEW UNREST IN UK

Demands for higher pay, longer holidays, pensions

London, October 1. Secretly elected dockers' leaders today threatened a new campaign of unrest in Britain's main ports unless their demands were met. They warned the Union: "Act or we take action."

Grouped together in port committees, declared illegal by the Union, they called for a "dockers' charter" to give them higher pay, longer holidays and pensions.

Some of the unofficial committee chiefs have been responsible for "wild-cat" strikes which have tied up hundreds of ships in many British ports during the last two years.

Chu Teh's call to the Chinese army

London, October 1. General Chu Teh, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Communist Army, today called on his forces to be ready to "fight for the liberation of Formosa."

In an order of the day quoted by the Communist New China News Agency, he accused "American Imperialism" of carrying out an armed invasion of Korea, and co-operating with "remnants of Chiang Kai-shek's brigands" on Formosa.

"I order you to get fully prepared and strengthen the building of our national defences, to fight for the liberation of Taiwan (Formosa) and to help our Tibetan brethren liberate Tibet," he said.

—Reuter.

ACID TEST OF WESTERN POLICY

New York, October 1. "The Times" said today that the Western nations' post-war policy in Korea would be the acid test of Western policy in the Orient.

Pointing to evidence that the old-fashioned tide of imperialism was receding in the Orient, "The Times" said: "Now, however, they must demonstrate something more than a receding tide. We must, without interfering with the dignity and freedom of the Asiatic peoples, hold out a helping hand to them."

"Restoration and reconstruction of Korea in this spirit will speak with a voice that cannot be silenced throughout Asia."

It said also: "We must restore self-government to the whole of Korea. We must, moreover, do all we can to rebuild shattered cities and towns, to aid the wounded and bereaved among the population and to make it possible for normal life to be resumed. Emphasis must be placed on the welfare of the Korean people themselves, on their freedom and on their independence."—United Press.

U.S. MISSION TO SAIGON LEAVES

Saligon, October 1. The United States Military Mission, headed by Mr. John F. Melby, left Saigon by air for Manila today at the end of a two-day return visit to Indo-China.

Usually reliable French sources said that the Mission's talks with the French High Commissioner, Vi Leon Pignon, and the Far Eastern Commander-in-Chief, General Marcel Carpentier, revealed practically nothing new.

The French are now awaiting the Mission's report to Washington to find out when and what military aid America will supply to Indo-China.—Reuter.

Prague, October 1. A State Court at Blasin, South of Prague, has sentenced 22 men and one woman for high treason, espionage and other activities. The sentences ranged from 20 years to a year's hard labour.—Reuter.

Today's ultimatum came from a quayside meeting at London Docks, when about 100 dockers turned up after an appeal for a "mass rally" had been made through unofficial channels.

The meeting was attended by detectives from Scotland Yard, who noted the names of known strike leaders for a report to the Labour Minister, Mr. George Isaacs.

Some of the organisers were believed to have discussed plans for a "go slow" movement by the dockers and to have shaped new policies in the light of the Government's warnings against subversive activities.

The hundred dockers at the quayside meeting demanded immediate negotiations for a dockers' charter to be started by the 1,500,000-strong Transport and General Workers Union, the biggest trade union in the world outside Russia.

"Action will be taken"

If the Union failed to respond, a resolution declared, "action will be taken by the rank and file. That action will be determined by the committees."

The meeting was the latest stage in a long-drawn-out campaign against the Union.

Speakers from London, Liverpool and other Merseyside docks attacked the union leaders as "dictatorial and undemocratic."

The main target for their attack was Mr. Arthur Deakin, the Union's General Secretary, who has branded many of the unofficial leaders as Communists.

Mr. Deakin called last week for the banning of the Communist Party.

Warning defied

The meeting was held in defiance of a warning by the Labour Minister, Mr. Isaacs, that subversive elements were responsible for the elemental action.

He told Parliament two weeks ago that some of the men behind the anti-union movement had "returned from meeting their Communist friends in Warsaw."

Meeting called by them, he charged, had the object of "disorganising our essential services."

The Government was "watching their activities."

State-run transport services—London buses and railways—as well as the docks, have been seriously affected by unofficial strikes this year.—Reuter.

Chou En-lai warns Tibet

London, October 1. Red China's Premier, Chou En-lai, used the columns of Russia's "Pravda" today to warn Tibet against delaying a peaceful settlement with China.

The article, broadcast by Moscow Radio and heard in London, said, "We hope that the local Tibetan authorities will not delay any longer in order that the question will be settled peacefully."

Chou warned that Red China's armies are "fully determined to go to the West and liberate the people of Tibet and stand on guard at the Chinese frontier," adding, "and we shall endeavour to carry it out through peaceful negotiations."—Associated Press.

"WORLD TURNS A CORNER"

New York, October 1. The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, declared today that with the United Nations' historic decision to throw its weight against aggression in Korea the world turned a corner and peace became definitely more possible.

In an interview which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt conducted on her television programme, Mr. Acheson said that the task now confronting the General Assembly was to organise the collective security of those members who wished to maintain peace.

The whole purpose of building collective security was that behind the shield of that security "we can go forward with the great constructive work of human life," Mr. Acheson added.

Referring to war devastation in Korea, Mr. Acheson declared, "Now—the United Nations can demonstrate to the world how in one place it can bring together all the knowledge and all the power of its members to really create a life for the people of Korea."

He said that Korea had raised and illustrated the great decisions which the General Assembly had to make.—Reuter.

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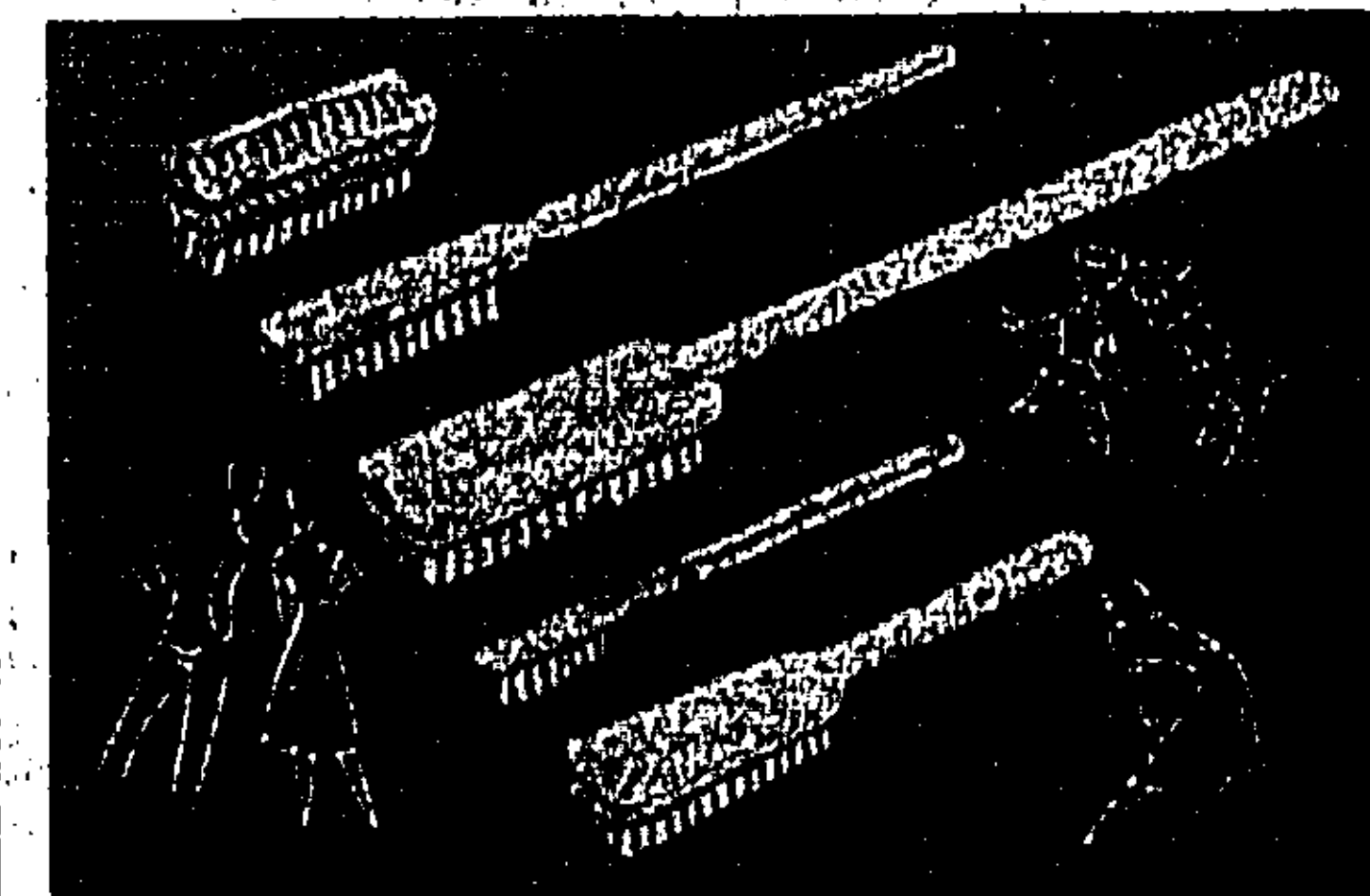
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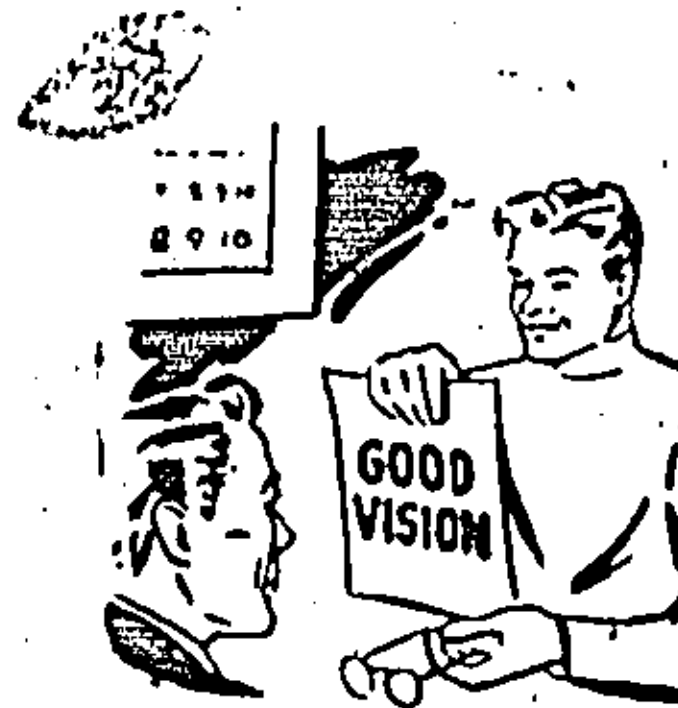
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AUSTRIAN RED ULTIMATUM TO GOVERNMENT

Vienne, September 30.

Austrian Communists will strike on Wednesday if the Government does not meet their demands for higher wages, the Austrian Communist Party declared tonight.

The Austrian Coalition Government Cabinet is due for a regular meeting on Tuesday morning.

The Communists are demanding double what the Government offered Austrian workers in its wage and price movement announced on Tuesday. They want a 20 per cent increase in wages with a minimum of 200 schillings (about £5) more each month.

The Government offered a 10 per cent increase with a minimum increase of 100 schillings. The Communist Press Service tonight released the text of the ultimatum, which demands the withdrawal of the price increase, a promise of no further price increases, and a promise that the Austrian schilling will not be devalued.

Government firm

An official Government spokesman said, "The Government is not going to change its policy. The Communists know this. If the strike is called, it will not be successful because most of the Austrian workers are non-Communists and will stay on the job."

The spokesman said the Cabinet will discuss the position of the Austrian currency in the near future—possibly next Tuesday—but he added, "The Communists are all wrong if they think there is going to be another devaluation."

He said the "basic rate" of 14.40 schillings to a dollar, used in connection with the import of essential goods, is to be abolished. According to present plans, all imports will be figured on the basis of 21.36 schillings to a dollar but there will be a special tourist rate of "about 26 schillings to the dollar, just as there is now."—Associated Press.

COMMONWEALTH JUBILEE

Canberra, October 2.

British Commonwealth Prime Ministers will be invited to attend Australia's Commonwealth Jubilee celebration in 1951.

They include Canada's L. S. St. Laurent and New Zealand's Sidney Holland. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru of India and Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan may also come. The Australian Government hopes Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh may visit Australia during next year's celebrations of Australia's 50 years as a nation.

The Prime Minister, Robert Menzies, recently recalled that 50 years ago Queen Victoria signed a proclamation merging the Colonial Australian States into a Federation.

The first Parliament opened on May 9, 1901.—United Press.

BRITISH CATHOLIC RALLY

London, October 1.
Nearly 100,000 British Catholics today held a rally here, marking their hierarchy. Centenary Congress. Thousands came from all over Britain to the rally, which opened with a poignant telling of the story of Catholicism in Britain.

In the centre of the stadium was a specially built altar.

Seven Cardinals, 12 Archbishops and 46 Bishops attended. Cardinal Bernard Griffin, Archbishop of Westminster, headed the rally.

Visitors included Cardinal Van Roey, Archbishop of Malines; Cardinal Peter Oerler, Archbishop of Lyons; Cardinal Francis Spellman, Archbishop of New York; Cardinal Joseph Frings, Archbishop of Cologne; Cardinal Conrad von Preysing, Bishop of Berlin, and Archbishop William Godfrey, Apostolic Delegate to Great Britain.

The Pope, in a radio message today, told thousands of British Catholics gathered at the rally that the Church placed great hope in them.

He said: "You will also thank God that, unlike many of your fellow Catholics in other parts of the world, you enjoy the inestimable blessing of peace and ordered government under your gracious King and Queen."

"We express here our sentiment of profound esteem for His Majesty, King George, and for Her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, and pray that God may grant them a long, prosperous and peaceful reign."

He had this to say non-Catholics in Britain: "We should like them to know that they have, too, a place in our hearts and we pray always for their welfare in this life and in the next."—Reuter.

EGYPTIANS TO PURCHASE ARMS

Alexandria, October 1.

The Egyptian Cabinet today approved the allocation of £3,000,000 for arms purchases.

Mustafa Nosrat Bey, the Army and Navy Minister, told reporters, "I cannot tell yet in which country we shall buy these arms. We have received reports that proposals from the United States would be difficult."

He did not elaborate. Britain recently notified Egypt that she would halt arms supplies under the 1936 Anglo-Egyptian alliance because of British and Western European defence needs.—Associated Press.

British jet does it again

London, October 1.

Britain's record-breaking jet Comet airliner gained fresh honours today by flying from London to Berlin in 85 minutes and doing the return journey in 100 minutes. Passengers on the airliner included Mr. Harold Wilson, President of the Board of Trade, and other officials. They attended the opening of Berlin's first post-war industrial fair.

Though both trips were made in the fastest times so far reported for the London to Berlin flight, they were not officially timed and cannot therefore be classified as records.

The normal time for an airliner trip between the two cities is about four hours, including stops.—Reuter.

GREECE NEEDS MORE AID

Athens, October 1.

Field Marshal Papagos, Commander-in-Chief of the Greek Army, said here today that continued American aid was necessary for Greek security.

During the past week, M. Scapellato, Venizelos Cabinet, has been discussing means to reconquer the curtailment of all expenditure, including military, with the Greek Forces' High Command desire for an increase in the force, which now totals 122,000 men.—Reuter.

GERMAN RED SCHEME NIPPED IN THE BUD

Dusseldorf, October 1.

More than 1,000 Communist agitators were under arrest tonight as Russia's newest gamble to shake the West German Republic failed.

The vaunted Communist day of "national resistance" resulted in scattered small fighting and demonstrations in dozens of cities which were smashed by 100,000 policemen, of whom about 30 were injured.

The Communists were reported to have planned to plunge 20 major West German cities into disorder. They failed in every case as the police nipped demonstrations in the bud and threw over 1,000 demonstrators into gaol.

German police last night and today made many arrests in swoops on Communist-led "Free German Youth" attempting to stage demonstrations in some West German towns despite bans on their planned "peace" rallies.

In Hanover, police swinging truncheons broke up a meeting of 400 youths and arrested 15. Elsewhere in the British Zone State of Lower Saxony, the police said that all was quiet. Five Communist leaders in the State capital, Hanover, had been in preventive custody since last night.

In Luebeck, German police, reporting that they had preventively arrested 160 Communist youth leaders last night, said that 85 of them came from the Soviet zone.

Ruhr police announced that they had arrested 27 young Communists in Galdbeck as they were discussing plans for a demonstration.

In Brunswick, 30 Communist youths were arrested as they were preparing to parade the streets carrying banners.

Police in Frankfurt dispersed 200 demonstrators near the Zoo and arrested 15 young Communists as they stepped off a train from Wiesbaden.

At Hannover, the police seized a "coffin" floating on the River Weser and bearing the inscription: "Ban the atom Bomb. Here rests the confidence of West Germans in the Adenauer Government. The dead of two world wars call for peace."

Thousands of extra police had been drafted into Dortmund today as it was thought that the Communists might choose this big Ruhr city for their main show of defiance against the bans on

their planned "peace" demonstrations throughout West Germany. British military police jeeps and German police patrolled the streets.

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, is pleased with the success of the police actions throughout West Germany to prevent the threatened country-wide Communist "peace" demonstrations.

Over 1,200 Communists, mostly members of the "Free German Youth," had been arrested by night, according to reports from all parts of Western Germany.

Dr. Adenauer declared that "determined actions of the State security organs are fully able to prevent any future Communist attempts."—Association Press and Reuter.

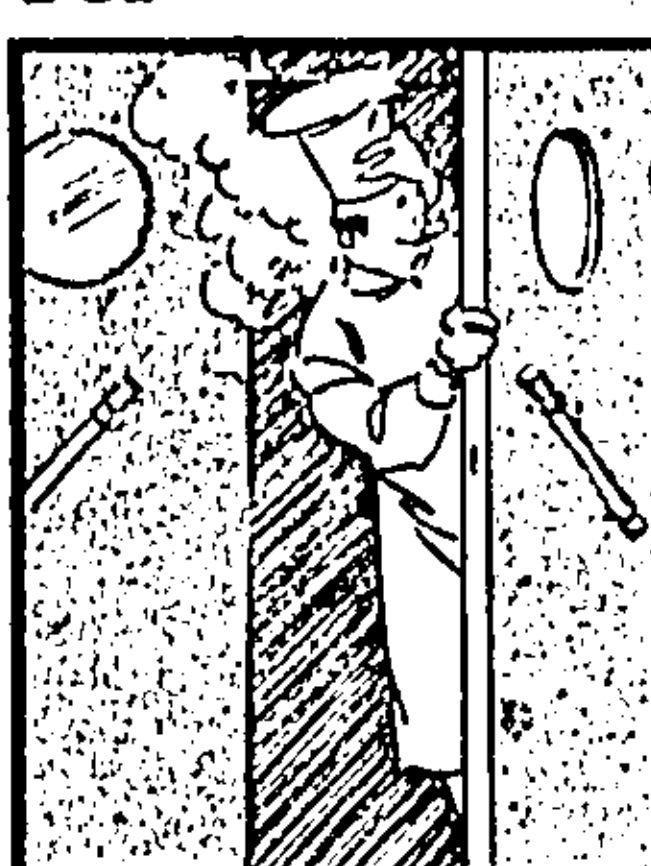
"DRAGON MAN" RECAPTURED

Cowes, October 1.

The police today recaptured "Dragon Man" Joseph Purton, a convict who escaped from Parkhurst Prison, Isle of Wight, on Monday.

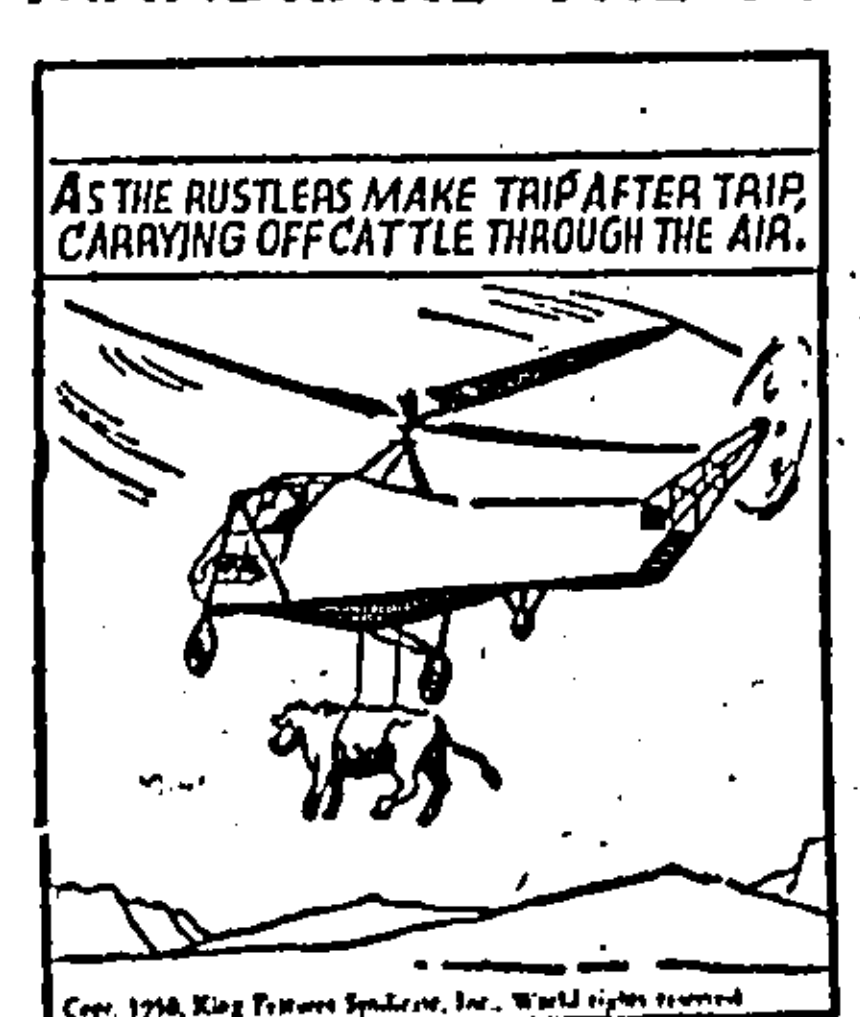
Purton, known as the "Dragon Man" because of a tattooed dragon on his arm, was found in the Osbourne area near Cowes after the police had cordoned off the area.—Reuter.

POP



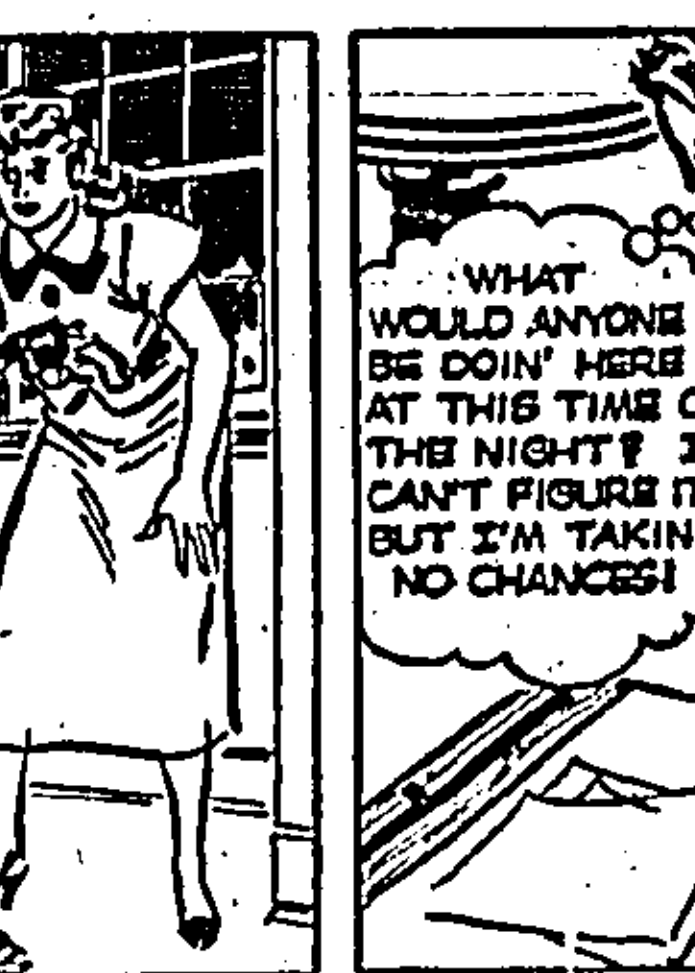
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"STRAAT BOENDA"	11th Oct.	11th Oct.
"TJIBADAK"	22nd Oct.	10th Oct.
"TJIBADANE"	30th Oct.	18th Nov.

* not calling Manila and South America

JAPAN

	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TJIBADAK"	13th Oct.	24th Oct.
"STRAAT BOENDA"	8th Oct.	1st Nov.
"TJIBADANE"	16th Nov.	1st Nov.

Agents: HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE

EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA

	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MEERKERK"	22nd Oct.	9th Oct.
"RYNKERK"	early Nov.	11th Nov.
"LANGLESCOT"		early Dec.

Through S'pore, Penang & Bel. Dell

JAPAN

	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"MEERKERK"	7th Oct.	25th Oct.
"RYNKERK"	10th Nov.	25th Oct.
"LANGLESCOT"	early Dec.	early Nov.

KING'S BUILDING TELEPHONE 2015 TO 2017

ISTHMIAN LINE

(Isthmian Steamship Company, New York)

DIRECT MONTHLY SAILINGS TO NEW YORK

VIA LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA

STEEL SURVEYOR

SAILINGS TO SAIGON, BANGKOK & DJAKARTA (BATAVIA)

	ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.
"STEEL AGE"	12th Oct.
"STEEL SEAFARER"	25th Oct.

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Chinese Freight Agents: HIN FAT & CO., LTD.

Tel: 28823, 25553 & 23483.

SWEDISH EAST ASIA Co., Ltd.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE

	ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE
m.v. "TONGHAI"	6th Oct.
m.v. "BALI"	end Oct.

SAILINGS TO EUROPE

	SAILINGS TO EUROPE
m.v. "BENGAL"	In Port
m.v. "TONGHAI"	31st Oct.
m.v. "BALI"	mid Nov.

FOR ADEN, PORT SAID, GENOA, MARSEILLES, CASABLANCA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, BREMEN, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, OSLO & GOTHENBURG

Deep tanks available for bulked

GILMAN & Co., Ltd.

Tel. 31146

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

M.S. "KAMBODIA"

LOADING 15th OCTOBER

for

ADEN, PORT SAID, GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, OSLO, GOTHENBURG & COPENHAGEN

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Tel. 34111 & 34113

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

CANADIAN DOLLAR MAY JUMP TO FULL PARITY WITH U.S.

Further encouraging progress and substantial gains were recorded on the Stock Exchange yesterday and investors were keen to extend their commitments. Profit-taking was relatively small, and absorbed at rates only fractionally below the highest. The market closed firm. Unions and Lights Old and New reached their 1950 highs.

HK Govt. Loans
4% Loan 1949 100%
3 1/2% Loan (1951 & 1952) 95%
3 1/2% Loan (1953) 95%
Banks
HK & Shanghai Bank 1400/40/5000
(Long Reg.) 287 1/2
Chartered Bank 110 1/2
Mercantile Bank A. & C. 222 1/2
Bank of East Asia 10 1/2
Insurance
Canton Ins. 2400
Union Ins. 700
China Underwriters 3b, 3 1/2 1/2 1/2
HK Fire Ins. 125
Shipping
Douglas 100
HK & Macao Steamship 11h
Indo China 11h 1/2
(Def.) 35p
Shells (Beater) 65 1/2
Union Waterways 20b
Asia Nav. 75 1/2
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, Etc.
HK & Kowloon Wharves 5b, 5 1/2
North Point Wharves 5 1/2
Shanghai Hongkong Wharves 5 1/2
HK Docks 16 1/2
China Dockers 12 1/2
Shanghai Dockers 12 1/2
Wharves 25b, 25c, 25d

Mining
Jian Mines 4 1/2
HK Mines 5 1/2
Land, Hotels & Buildings
HK & Shanghai 8 1/2
HK Lands 4b, 4 1/2
Shanghai Lands 1 1/2
Humphreys 9 1/2
HK Rents 2 1/2
Chinese Estate 1 1/2
Public Utilities
HK Tramways 14 1/2, 14 1/2, 14 1/2
Peak Tram (Old) 10b
(New) 8b
Star Ferry (Old) 14 1/2, 14 1/2, 14 1/2
(New) 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 10 1/2
HK Electric 25b, 25 1/2, 25 1/2
Muen Electric 11 1/2
(New) 11 1/2
(Old) 10 1/2
Sundries 11 1/2
Telephones (Old) 11 1/2, 12 1/2
(New) 10 1/2
Shanghai Gas 1 1/2
Gold, Silver, etc.
Canton 100
Comments 10b, 10 1/2, 10 1/2, 10 1/2
HK Notes 10b
Stores, Etc.
Daily 14 1/2, 14 1/2, 14 1/2, 14 1/2
(New) 12 1/2, 12 1/2
Watsons 27 1/2, 27 1/2
Sincere 2m
China Emporium 5 1/2
Sun Co. Ltd. 1 1/2
Kwong Sang Hong 8b
Wing On (HK) 4 1/2
Wm. Powell, Ltd. 5b
China Entertainment 10b
HK Constructions (Old) 2 1/2
(New) 1 1/2
Vibro Pilling 10b
Muen Electric 8 1/2
Mannan (HK) 5 1/2
Shanghai Loan 7 1/2
Shanghai Explorer 20b
Yangtze 2 1/2
Cottons
Ewen 11 1/2, 11 1/2
Rubber, etc. Companies
Alma Estates 10b
Anglo-Java 20b
Bata 10b
Bata 10b
Bata 10b
Chenier United 20b
Cheng Rubber 20b
Consolidated Rubber 100b
Domestic Rubber 20b
Java Consolidated 20b
Kao Bahro 20b
Kroonk Jawa 10b
Langkai 20b
Padang Rubber 10b
Rajah Rubber 10b
Rajah Rubber 10b
Sembau Rubber 10b
Shanghai Rubber 10b
Shanghai Rubber 10b
Shanghai Rubber 10b
Sung Dori 10b
Tambak 10b
Tebong Rubber 10b
Zhang Rubber 10b

Bank of England
In London, the Bank of England announced today that banks would be notified of the new Canadian dollar dealing rates tomorrow.

It said in a statement on the Canadian dollar: "The Bank of England announced today that their previous selling and buying rates for spot Canadian dollars of 3.07-3 and 3.08-3, as well as their forward rates, are no longer operative."

"The Canadian dollar will remain a specified currency for the purpose of the Exchange Control Act, 1947, and new dealing rates will be notified to banks on Monday, October 2,"—Reuter.

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Washington, October 1.
Official American sources predicted today that the Canadian dollar might jump tomorrow to full parity with the United States dollar.

The final value, they reckoned unofficially, would be somewhere between 91 cents and one dollar, in terms of United States money.

These sources were not surprised at Canada's action yesterday in allowing the Canadian dollar to float free on the world's exchange markets for the first time in 11 years.

To whatever extent the Canadian dollar rose above the present levels, the cost of Canadian goods in the United States would also rise, they said.

That was on the assumption that Canadian sellers do not lower their prices to keep their American markets. Such an action was considered unlikely in newsprint, nickel, asbestos, and other items in which the United States was heavily dependent on her neighbour.

But on some other commodities, in which Canada competed for American favour with other countries, Canadian sellers might decide to cut prices somewhat when the Canadian dollar settled down.

The cost of Canadian goods would not be increased in cases where contracts called for payment in United States dollars.

No suspicion
Some officials were gratified that Canada had decided to let her dollar "float," rather than fix an arbitrary higher value.

There would be no suspicion, in the present circumstances, they said, that Canada was seeking to take advantage of the United States' tremendous armament effort to increase the costs of the many Canadian materials vital to America's war machine.

Canada was a major supplier of uranium, copper, nickel, lumber and other materials, and might again become an important supplier of aluminium to the United States, they said.

In Washington and other financial circles, there has been much speculation that Australia might follow Canada's lead—which would mean a further rise in wool prices and that Britain might also revalue upward.

One official said that Canada's action could be interpreted, in part, as telling the United States: "Your currency is becoming inflated. It is no longer worth in terms of goods the premium which we pay for it. We will now seek a more realistic relationship."

"Hot money"
One reason for freeing the Canadian dollar is the amount of "hot money," estimated at over US\$300,000,000, sent to Canada these last three months by American speculators, a Canadian Finance Department source in Ottawa indicated today.

The speculators were hoping for a quick profit should the Canadian dollar be restored to par with the American dollar. But it was felt that the sudden sale of these holdings would have depressed the Canadian security market and caused an undue strain on the country's foreign exchange holdings.

The freeing was an experiment whose outcome could not be predicted, the sources stated.

There would be a period of uncertainty before the rate is stabilized.

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Torquay conference on tariffs

Torquay, October 1.
Special interests of regional groupings are expected to control the early stages of the Torquay tariff talks in which delegations of 38 nations will get down to their first serious work tomorrow.

The opening of bilateral negotiations on any large scale is likely to be delayed while members of these groups consult among themselves to ensure that no single party operates against the interests of the others.

Heads of delegations separated for conference purposes, according to regional trading interests, despite the declared aim of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to lower trade barriers and abolish special preferences operated by groups of members.

The delegates at Torquay represent nations which together operate some 80 per cent of the world trade.

The British Commonwealth, with one-third of the world trade done among its members, is the largest group within the system that the Agreement attempts to control.

The Low Countries form another defined group in the Benelux system. The less well-defined European grouping may soon take clearer shape as the Schuman Plan for international operation of Europe's key industries develops.

The dollar countries have their own special source currency category.

Future deliberations will be secret. A specially recruited security staff exists to keep information from reaching the wrong people and prevent trading speculation in anticipation of conference decisions.

But the secrecy over the conference has not obscured the evident intention of delegates with group interests to maintain those interests.—Reuter.

trillion pounds at HK\$12.50, were unchanged.

Piastres continued nominal at HK\$12.50 a 100.

Ticals at HK\$26.80 a 100, and NEI Guilders at HK\$2.80 a 100, were also unchanged.

Money Market
US dollars went up over the week-end, and opened yesterday at HK\$33 1/2. In the course of the day there was a further gain of more than two points, the closing rate being HK\$34 1/2.

Industrial gold also recovered. Opening at HK\$282.50 a tael, against \$277.50 on Saturday, there was a setback to \$281 early in the morning, but after that it was a steady climb. The closing rate was \$284. The highest rate of the day was \$284.50.

Sterling at HK\$15.70, and Australian pounds at HK\$12.50, were unchanged.

U.S. business review
New York, October 2.
Steel paced high-level operations in business and industry this week.

Not only did the steel industry turn out more finished tons than ever before in peace or war, but plans were announced to increase present capacity in order to meet greater steel requirements generated by the rearmament programme and near-record civilian activity.

Railroad carloading also stepped up and were the highest in nearly two years.

Car output was only slightly under the peak level of the preceding week, and electric power consumption scored new gains in a seasonal expansion that exceeded normal expectations.

A sharp upturn in paper production carried mill operations to a point equalled only once before this year.

A more modest boost in paper-board output carried the operating rate of mills above theoretical capacity for the first time in 1950.

A new increase in bank loans for commercial purposes indicated that merchants, manufacturers and just plain people were still borrowing money to buy goods for instant consumption and stocking.

The gain was less than in recent weeks, however, lending encouragement to the belief that full effectiveness of the new Federal credit regulations would ease the situation.

Nothing developed this week to show whether further down payments and shorter pay periods decreed by the Federal Reserve Board in credit transactions was achieving the ends sought.

Dun and Bradstreet noted a slight dip in retail trade here and there, but there was little let-up in the steady pressure on prices.—Associated Press.

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HOLLAND—EAST ASIA LINE

S.S. "MEERKERK"

LOADING 7th and 8th OCTOBER

FOR

MANILA, SINGAPORE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, GENOA, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN, GOTHENBURG and OSLO, also WEST AFRICAN PORTS.

Agents: ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

King's Building, Connaught Road

Tel. 28016, 28017, 28017

AMERICAN PRESIDENT LINES

The Global Fleet

St. George's Bldg. Tel. 28172/3

TO HONOLULU & SAN FRANCISCO via JAPAN

	ARR.	DEP.	SAIL.	ARR.	DEP.	SAIL.
Pres. Cleveland	Oct. 14	Oct. 14	Oct. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 15	Oct. 16
Gen. Gordon	Oct. 18	Oct. 18	Oct. 19	Oct. 19	Oct. 19	Oct. 20
Pres. Wilson	Nov. 3	Nov. 3	Nov. 4	Nov. 4	Nov. 4	Nov. 5

TO SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES via JAPAN

	ARR.	DEP.	SAIL.	ARR.	DEP.	SAIL.
Pres. Pierce	Oct. 6	Oct. 6	Oct. 7	Oct. 7	Oct. 7	Oct. 8
Pres. McKinley	Nov. 4	Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 5	Nov. 6

TO NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & BOSTON via PACIFIC COAST & PANAMA

	ARR.	DEP.	SAIL.	ARR.	DEP.	SAIL.
Pres. Tyler	Oct. 27	Oct. 27	Oct. 28	Oct. 28	Oct. 28	Oct. 29
Pres. Grant	Nov. 10	Nov. 10	Nov. 11	Nov. 11	Nov. 11	Nov. 12

ROUND THE WORLD

VIA MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, COCHIN, BOMBAY, KARACHI, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, GENOA, NEW YORK and BOSTON

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

ARRIVALS

"YANG TSE" From Japan 11th Oct.
"FELIX ROUSSEL" Marseilles 20th Oct.

SAILINGS

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

"FELIX ROUSSEL" to Marseilles via Manila 22nd Oct.
"LA MARSEILLAISE" Japan 8th Nov.
"LA MARSEILLAISE" to Marseilles via Manila 18th Nov.

FREIGHT SERVICE

"YANG TSE" N. Africa & Europe 12th Oct.
"BRIANCON" N. Africa & Europe 15th Nov.
"AURAT" N. Africa & Europe 15th Dec.

PORT SAID, TUNIS, MARSEILLES, ALGIERS, ORAN, TANGIER, CASABLANCA, HAVRE, DUNKIRK, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM

For Passage and Freight Apply to:—

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Queen's Building Tel. 20051 (three Lines)

WATERMAN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION

MOBILE, ALA., U.S.A.

WATERMAN LINE EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE

FROM U.S. ATLANTIC COAST

via JAPAN

"STONEWALL JACKSON" In Port 8th Oct. 1950.
"JEAN LAFITTE" Due about 8th Oct. 1950.

DIRECT FOR

NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA

VIA JAPAN AND HONOLULU

"STONEWALL JACKSON" Sails about 3rd Oct. 1950.
"JEAN LAFITTE" Sails about 10th Oct. 1950.

Also accepting transshipment Cargo for Gulf Ports

For freight and further particulars apply:—

WALLEM & CO., LTD.

AGENTS: Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tels. 38041-5.

IVARAN LINES

FAR EAST SERVICE

FROM U.S. ATLANTIC COAST PORTS

m.v. "REINHOLD" Due about 1st Nov. 1950.
m.v. "LISHOLT" Due about 10th Nov. 1950.

SAILING FOR JAPAN, LOS ANGELES

AND U.S. ATLANTIC COAST

VIA PANAMA CANAL

m.v. "REINHOLD" Sails about 2nd Nov. 1950.
m.v. "LISHOLT" Sails about 11th Nov. 1950.

Also Accepting Transshipment Cargo for West Indies and South America

For freight and further particulars apply:—

WALLEM & CO., LTD.

Agents Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tels. 38041-5.

THE PACIFIC ORIENT EXPRESS LINE

FROM U.S. PACIFIC COAST

SAILING FOR

U.S. PACIFIC COAST

via PHILIPPINES

m.v. "MANGARELLA" Sails about 20th Oct. 1950

For particulars please apply to:—

WALLEM & CO., LTD.

Agents Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tels. 38041-5.

AIR AND SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Shipping Arrivals

YESTERDAY

Annam (E. A.) Danish 4008 tons ex-Hongkong

Arctic (Danish) Italian 4547 tons ex-Hongkong

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE DEPARTMENTS

18 Pedder Street, Tel. 30311

INDO-CHINA S.N. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO

"HINSANG" Singapore, Penang, Jesselton 10th Oct.

"PRONTO" Singapore, Penang, Jesselton 10th Oct.

"KUTSANG" Singapore, Penang, Jesselton 10th Oct.

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"KUTSANG" Singapore, Penang, Jesselton 10th Oct.



MAERSK LINE

FAST/FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO:

NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA, VIA SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA

NEXT SAILINGS

M.S. "LAURA MAERSK" In Port Oct. 17

M.S. "HILDA MAERSK" In Port Oct. 17

M.S. "TREIN MAERSK" In Port Oct. 17

TANKS OF ALL SIZES AVAILABLE FOR BULK OIL

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "TREIN MAERSK" In Port Oct. 14

M.S. "PETER MAERSK" In Port Oct. 14

M.S. "ARNOLD MAERSK" In Port Oct. 27

For freight and further particulars please apply to:—

JEBSEN & CO.

Agents Pedder Building Tel. 30311

Shipping Arrivals

YESTERDAY

Annam (E. A.) Danish 4008 tons ex-Hongkong

Arctic (Danish) Italian 4547 tons ex-Hongkong

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AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

TODAY

AIR FRANCE ex-Batavia via Tientsin 3.40 p.m.

CPA ex-Labuan via Manila 5.00 p.m.

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CPA ex-Labuan

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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1950.



MCC PLAY A DRAWN MATCH WITH CEYLON

Colombo, October 1.

On Hutton, the England and Yorkshire opening batsman, badly bruised his right index finger during a one-day drawn match here today between the MCC Australian touring team and Ceylon.

Hutton bruised the same finger in the Test against the West Indies at Manchester last June.

Goodman, Musial win titles

Chicago, October 2. Billy Goodman of the Boston Red Sox won his first American League batting title, turning in a sizzling .354 mark for the 1950 season.

The 24-year-old Goodman, who bats left-handed, finished 14 points ahead of George Kell, Detroit Tigers' 1949 league batting champion.

His unofficial average was .354, better than that of Stan Musial, the star of St. Louis Cardinals who won his fourth National League batting title.

Goodman plays utility infield and outfield. Boston's little Dom DiMaggio, in two departments—batting with .350 and runs with 31—also shared the lead in triples with Bobby Doerr of Boston, and Hoot Evers of Detroit.

Kell also was a double leader with the most hits, 218, and the most doubles, 50. Walt Poro, Boston, shared the runs with 15, and runs with 31—also shared the lead in triples with Bobby Doerr of Boston, and Hoot Evers of Detroit.

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Charity game XI's chosen

At a meeting of the League Management committee held yesterday it was decided that the Combined Chinese team and the Rest of the Colony team which are to play each other in a Charity exhibition football match on October 9 is to be chosen by the committee.

Following this the meeting also discussed the Hong Kong University team's failure to turn up on Sunday to fulfil their league engagement with the Dockyard team.

It was decided that action would be taken against the University football club after a member of the Committee has met the club to discuss the matter.

The following teams were chosen to play in the Charity exhibition match on October 9: Combined Chinese: Yue Yiu-tak (KMB); Lau Wai (Police); Tang Sum (KMB); Ng Kel-cheung (Kwong Wah); Kwun Kwun-sing (KMB); Ho Yung-tun (KMB); Au Chi-yin (Police); Ko Po-keung (South China); Kwok Ying-kee (South China); Mok Chun-wah (South China).

Reserve: Tsang Wing (Police); The Kung-hung (Kil Chee); Hung Hing-yuk (KMB); Lee Tof-fai (KMB); and Chu Wing-keung (South China).

Rest of Colony: Campbell (Club); Etheridge (Army); Tozer (Navy); Mullen (Club); Ten-nel (Army); Santos (St. Joseph's); Brown (Army); For-row (Club); an RAF player; Edwards (Army).

Reserve: Kason (Army); Farber (Club); Higgins (Army); Thompson (Navy); and Wootton (Army).

Team manager of the Combined Chinese is Sze Po-woy with Fung King-cheung as trainer and assistant while Ng Kel-cheung was elected captain.

A. L. Gordon was selected team manager of the Rest of the Colony team while Wilson is the trainer and assistant and Mullen is the captain.

The match will be played at the Victoria Ground, Kowloon, at 3.15 p.m. on Sunday, October 9.

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Phillies defeat Dodgers to win National League

New York, October 1.

The Philadelphia Phillies won the National League pennant for the first time in 35 years today, defeating Brooklyn 4-1 in a thrilling final game decided on outfielder Dick Sisler's three-run homer in the 10th inning.

The Phillies gained the right in the final hour of the race to meet the New York Yankees, leaders of the American League, in the World Series opening on Wednesday at Philadelphia.

Had Brooklyn won today, a play-off would have been required for the National League pennant.

Robin Roberts and Don Newcombe were locked in a pitching duel for nearly 2-1/2 hours before Sisler decided the issue.

Each team had scored in the sixth, the Phillies on three singles, one of them Sisler's, and the Dodgers on a freak homer by shortstop Peeewe Reese when the ball lodged in the right field screen.

Robert opened the 10th with a single and first baseman Eddie Waitkus followed with a pop single into centre, then centre-fielder Richie Ashburn forced Roberts at third. That was the situation when leftfielder Sisler homered.

Roberts thus became Philadelphia's first 20-game winner since 1917. Newcombe was trying for win number 20.

Rookie rightfielder George Spencer pitched the New York Giants to a 5-1 three-hit victory over the Boston Braves in the final game of the season.

Infielder Sibby Sisti homered for Boston's lone run in the fifth.

The Giants wrapped it up with four runs in the first inning to keep Warren Spahn from his 22nd victory. The Giants finished in third place, Boston in fourth.

Former Cardinal Ron Northey pinch-hit to score centre-fielder Andy Pafko from third in the 11th and gave the Chicago Cubs a 3-2 victory over St. Louis.

National League batting champion Stan Musial tied the game in the ninth with his 28th home run. The Cubs scored the other runs on homers by leftfielder Hank Sauer and right fielder Hal Jeffcoat.

Musial ended the season with a .348—unofficial—average. St. Louis ended the season in fifth place, Chicago in seventh spot.

Cincinnati and Pittsburgh rounded out season play by splitting a doubleheader, the Reds taking the opener 3-2 and dropping the finale 1-3.

Wally Westlake hit two homers for the Pirates. His first blast was good for two runs off Willie Ramsdell in the first game while his second off nightcap reliever Frank Smith helped take the decision.

Leftfielder Joe Adock singled in the winning run for the Reds in the bottom of the ninth in the opener.

Cincinnati ended the season in sixth place. Pittsburgh finished last.

The championship New York Yankees, with most of their benchwarmers in action, ended their American League campaign by bowing to the Boston Red Sox 7-3.

The third place Soxers did most of their damage against pitcher Ernie Nevel, first of four Yankee hurlers.

Catcher Ray Murray slammed a triple with the bases loaded in the eighth to enable the fourth place Cleveland Indians to come from behind and nip the second placed Detroit Tigers 7-5.

Chicago's Gus Zernial hit four home runs as the White Sox split a double header with the St. Louis Browns.

Chicago took the first game of the closing day programme 4-3. The Browns won the second 10-0.

Zernial hit one homer in the first game, three in the second.

The last place Philadelphia Athletics wound up their dismal season with a 5-3 triumph over the Washington Senators.

Rookie right-hander John Kuback gained his first major league triumph by scattering 12 hits.

Score:

NATIONAL LEAGUE

League C.C. Pereira wins Lawn Bowls title

C. C. Pereira won the Colony Lawn Bowls Singles championship when he beat W. J. Howard in a good game by 22-16 after 24 hours.

The standard of bowls produced by the two players was indeed high and some excellent drawing to the jack was seen.

By his consistent display along Pereira certainly deserved his victory. Howard proved himself to be a gallant loser by putting up a great fight.

Except on the third head, when Pereira was down 2-3, he was always in the lead. Pereira was leading 8-4 on the 8th head.

Howard scored four shots on the next two heads to bring the score to eight-all. The score on the 18th head was Pereira 10, Howard 11 and on the 23rd head, Pereira was leading 14-11.

Pereira played four beautiful woods on the last head to win a very good game.

The following are the results of the tennis matches played at the Ladies Recreation Club yesterday:

COLONY LADIES DOUBLES

Mrs. E. Linton and Miss H. Y. Law beat Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Stack 6-0, 6-4.

CLUB LADIES DOUBLES

Mrs. Tamworth and Mrs. Armstrong beat Mrs. Scholes and Mrs. L. Robinson 6-3, 6-2.

HANDICAP LADIES SINGLES

Mrs. Sainsbury beat Mrs. Ayres 6-1, 6-2.

CLUB LADIES SINGLES

Mrs. Getz beat Mrs. A. Mackie 6-2, 7-5.

CLUB MEN'S SINGLES

M. Heenan beat D. T. Nolan 6-4, 6-2.

INTER-HONG CHAMPIONSHIP

W. Pomeroy and A. R. Killehall (APC) beat E. E. Story and D. J. Mackie (C and W) 8-0, 3-6, 6-4.

DARTS TOURNEY

The draws for the 1st and 2nd rounds of the Nine Dragons Services Club Darts Tournament are as follows:

1st Round, October 5, Thursday 1900 hours

1. 14 Fd Regt RA 'D' Team v HQ 24 Fd Regt RA 'B' Team

2. 56 Fd Squad RE 'A' Team v 54 Fd Squad RE 'B' Team

3. 11 Fd Squad RE v 17 Fd Amb 'B' Team

4. 35 Fd RA BSSQ 'A' Team v 23 Fd Regt RA (Gunnery)

2nd Round, October 12, Thursday 1900 hours

1. 14 Fd Regt RA 'A' Team v 23 Fd Regt RA (Junior NCOs)

tension spoils Home football

By IVAN SHARPE

This has so far been "We can take it" year. Everyone knows how British sport has been biffed, banged and bewildered, and how the different pastimes have cast around for recovery processes.

Athletics has reported progress. Cricket has produced brave words from Freddie Brown, captain of the co-optimists. Now comes the Football Association's official World Cup report and "We can give it" campaign.

The chairman of the English selectors, Mr. Arthur Drewry, has had reason in the past to regard me as rather a curt critic. In various quarters he is now under fire for his explanations concerning the wreck at Rio, but this time I am on his side. I praise his frankness, his refusal of any alibi, and his assessment of the future of English football.

Below form

He says England failed because the forwards "were much below the mark in finishing power, usually a strong characteristic of British football." And because the teams of South America have made "tremendous progress."

The Brazilians, he says, played football of "bawling and slugging." I cannot remember having seen a better side. They are strong but, except that they are permitted to obstruct, they are correct, and it is a fair comment to say that, in half a dozen matches I only remember the trainer being summoned twice.

These views have raised protests. Why? They are apparently regarded as a defence of obstruction. But Mr. Drewry later says, "There was no serious incident seen in the field of play. There is, however, a clear need for the laws of the game to be clarified on the question of obstruction or body checking, which seems to be accepted by referees abroad equally as by players and spectators."

"We were spellbound," he declares. So the question is whether the attractive attack, accompanied by different interpretations of the law about obstruction, is not preferable to the duller, defence-dominated play now all too common in Britain.

Obstruction can be less venal and damaging than our own excessive, intimidating charging that shakes opponents' shoulders, and follow-through tackling that jars their toes and ankles.

Because of his temperament the foreigner more and more has eliminated charging. Possessing the give-and-take temperament, we have encouraged charging, until defensive tactics have become more punitive than is good for the game as a spectacle, and more damaging and painful than the dribblers in our forward lines care about.

How about the bruised shins of Alex James? Watch Willie Mannion jump to escape the lash when he beats a man.

Overseas the cry is attack, attack, attack. Here it is defence, defence, defence.

Now I am getting on dangerous ground, as Mr. Drewry is also President of the Football League. In my opinion, however, it is League tension, League rivalry and fear of relegation that is responsible for today's safety-first play.

Brazil booted

Which they saw the English players pass back to the goalkeeper the Brazilian crowds

Five divisions?

It is up to this committee, and to all affiliated organisations, to give more than lip service to these plans.

But the Football League has its part to play. Reduction of its present tension, and over-crowded programme, and overhauling, five divisions of 18 clubs each would help to reach this goal.

These spell-binders from the new world are coming to Britain at the season's close. Argentina play England at Wembley on Wednesday, May 9, the outstanding item in Soccer's Festival of Britain programme.

As one therefore, it is seen that London needs a 200,000 football ground. And talking of football fanaticism, Glasgow will be interested to note that in Buenos Aires this year more than 500,000 people attended the seven senior matches on one day, June 19, doubt whether Scotland's proud city of football has ever reached half that number.

Opportunity

The Argentine match must be on their toes. They start the international programme at Belfast on October 7, against Ireland, and opportunity comes already.

Chilton, the Manchester United centre-half, on whose claims to selection we switched the Sports Illustrated cover, is expected to have drawn an explosion from me if I had not been mixing with the World Cup people during the week. He just wouldn't shoot in Rio and, although his display for Newcastle at Burnley a week back recalled the most glittering days of start like Gallacher, Dean, and Lawton, Jackie has not yet been forgiven. Only as reserve does he go to the Mountaineer at Walsley. The remedy is, says Shute, to get him to play.

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TABLE TENNIS AT NINE DRAGONS CLUB

The draws for the 1st and 2nd rounds of the Nine Dragons Services Club Table Tennis Tournament are as follows:

1st Round, October 5, Thursday 1900 hours

1. 17 Fd Amb 'B' Team v Sgts Mess 1st S. Staffs.

2. HQ 24 Fd Regt v 14 Fd Regt RA 'D' Team.

3. 23 Fd Regt RA (Junior NCOs) v 23 Fd Regt RA (Gunnery).

4. 1st R. Leicesters 'B' Team v 14 Fd Regt RA 'C' Team.

2nd Round, October 12, Thursday 1900 hours

1. 14 Fd Regt RA 'A' Team v 56 Squad RE 'B' Team.

2. 11 Fd Squad RE v 1st R. Leicesters 'A' Team.

3. 23 Fd Regt RA (Sgt Mess) v 'C' Fd 12/137 RAA Bty RA.

4. 56 Squad RE 'A' Team v Winners of Match ONE.

English bikes win Czech speed race

Prague, October 1.

A Swede was placed second and an Englishman fourth today as a Czech beat 74 other riders from six countries in the 17th motorcycle dirt-track Grand Prix of Prague.

The race was run before 70,000 people in the giant Strahov Stadium. English J.A.P. 500 cubic centimetre cycles were used.

Phil Bishop of England and G. J. Van Dijk of the Netherlands, among 10 survivors of 15 eliminations, heats, fell in the final and were slightly hurt.

Jan Lukac of Czechoslovakia won the race, doing the three rounds and 184.2 metres of the final in one minute, 20.2 seconds. The day's best time was his: 1.18.8 in the first elimination heat.

Hans Henriksson of Sweden was second, finishing his final in 1.20.7. Roy Craighead of England was fourth, in 1.24.4, and Carl Ivan Jansson of Sweden, fifth, in 1.24.9. Czechs were placed third and sixth.

G. P. Van Dijk of the Netherlands and another Czech also made the final but failed to finish.

Other competitors included France's Thomas and Lambert Dock and Belgium's J. H. Tebarte of

Swiss race

At Zurich, Hugo Koblet of Switzerland won the Swiss Grand Prix bicycle race today, covering the 100 kilometres in two hours 34 minutes 40.4 seconds.

Piero Barbettoni of France gave the Swiss star a close race finishing just 24.3 seconds behind him. Koblet averaged 38.758 kilometres per hour for the course although he had a puncture at 30 kilometres.

The rest of the field finished in the following order: Jean Bruin (Switzerland) third, Eugen Kamber (Switzerland) fourth, Pasquale Fornara (Italy) fifth, in two hours 35 minutes 25.2 seconds, Fritz Schep (Switzerland) sixth, Antonio Rolland (France) seventh, in two hours 36 minutes 40.4 seconds, Charles Coste (France) eighth, in two hours 40 minutes 24 seconds, also placed Press.

The Netherlands and the Killmeyer brothers, Leopold and Karl, of Austria.

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